

Select-o-matic

399.⁵⁰

INTRODUCTION

You are about to make an exciting discovery! Sewing machines need not be out-of-date, but can be as modern, as efficient and well-designed as the cars we drive and the homes we live in.

With experienced know-how and world-famous precision engineering, Atlas brings the SELECT-O-MATIC fully automatic zigzag sewing machine to you — today's fashion-wise woman.

Atlas engineers know that you are proud of your talent. That's why they've built the SELECT-O-MATIC to give professional results with maximum ease of operation. They also know that you require a machine that can perform a variety of stitches and other operations. For this reason they made the SELECT-O-MATIC with a built-in cam system geared to perform as many as 360 stitch variations.

As you become acquainted with your new Atlas machine, you will find the experts' touch in its many exclusive features. It will often seem to do your thinking for you. Even the beginner enjoys SELECT-O-MATIC sewing, and even the expert is amazed at its ease.

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know the parts of your Select-o-matic

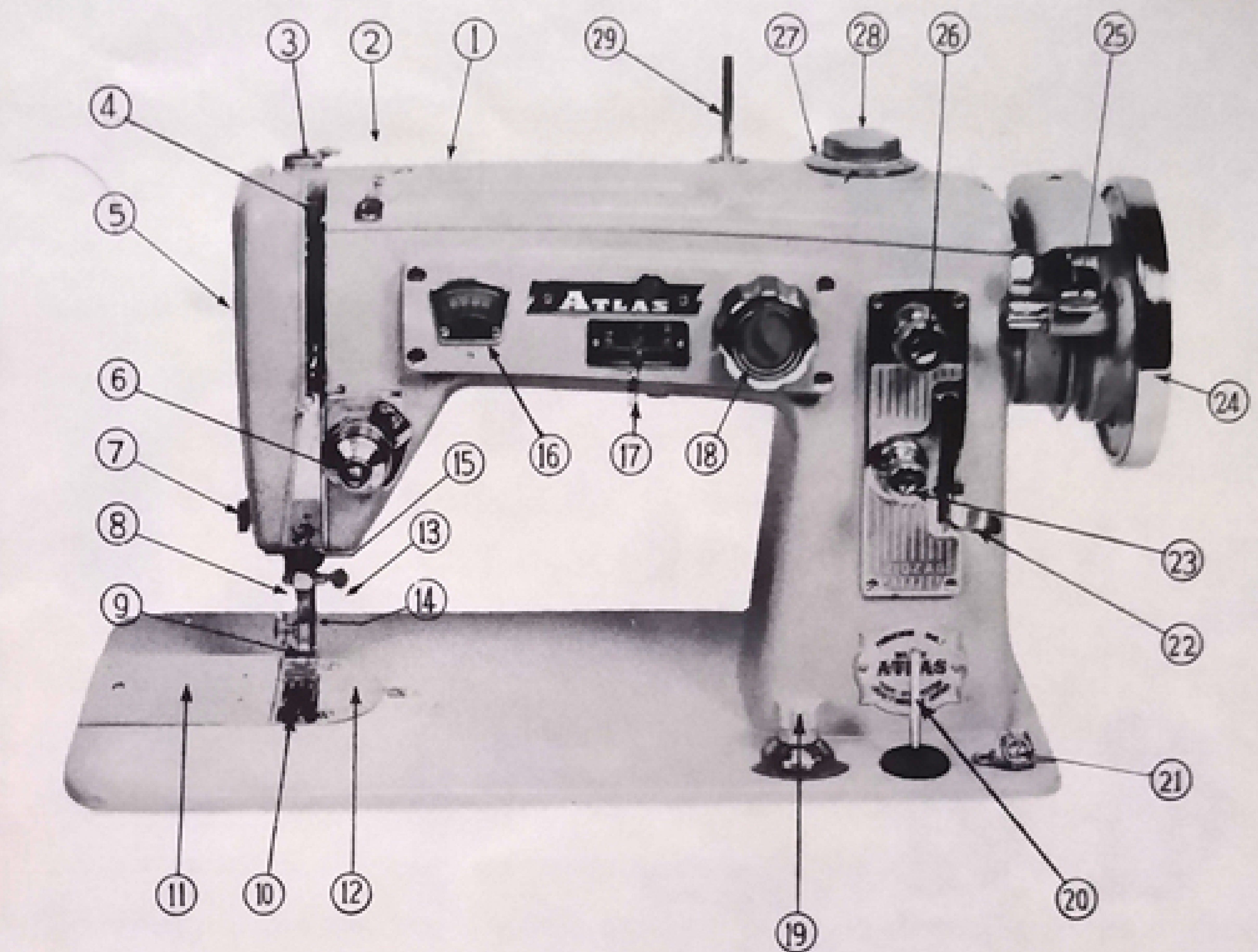


Fig. 1A

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Arm Cover | 13. Needle Clamp Screw |
| 2. Upper Thread Guide | 14. Presser Bar |
| 3. Automatic Darner | 15. Needle Bar |
| 4. Thread Take-up Lever | 16. Stitch Width Window |
| 5. Front Plate | 17. 3-Position Needle Lever—"C" |
| 6. Upper Thread Tension Dial | 18. Knob "B" |
| 7. Front Plate Fastening Screw | 19. Drop Feed |
| 8. Thread Cutter | 20. Spool Pin for Bobbin-Winding |
| 9. Needle | 21. Bobbin Winder Tension Discs |
| 10. Presser Foot | 22. Stitch Regulating Lever |
| 11. Slide Plate | 23. Stitch Regulating Dial |
| 12. Needle Plate | 24. Balance Wheel |
| | 25. Bobbin Winder |
| | 26. Zig-zag Pattern Selector—"A" |
| | 27. Index Dial |
| | 28. Index Knob—"D" |
| | 29. Spool Pin |
| | 30. Stop Motion Knob |
| | 31. Motor Fastening Screw |
| | 32. Sewlight Switch |
| | 33. Sewlight |
| | 34. Sewlight Cover |
| | 35. Presser Foot Lifter |

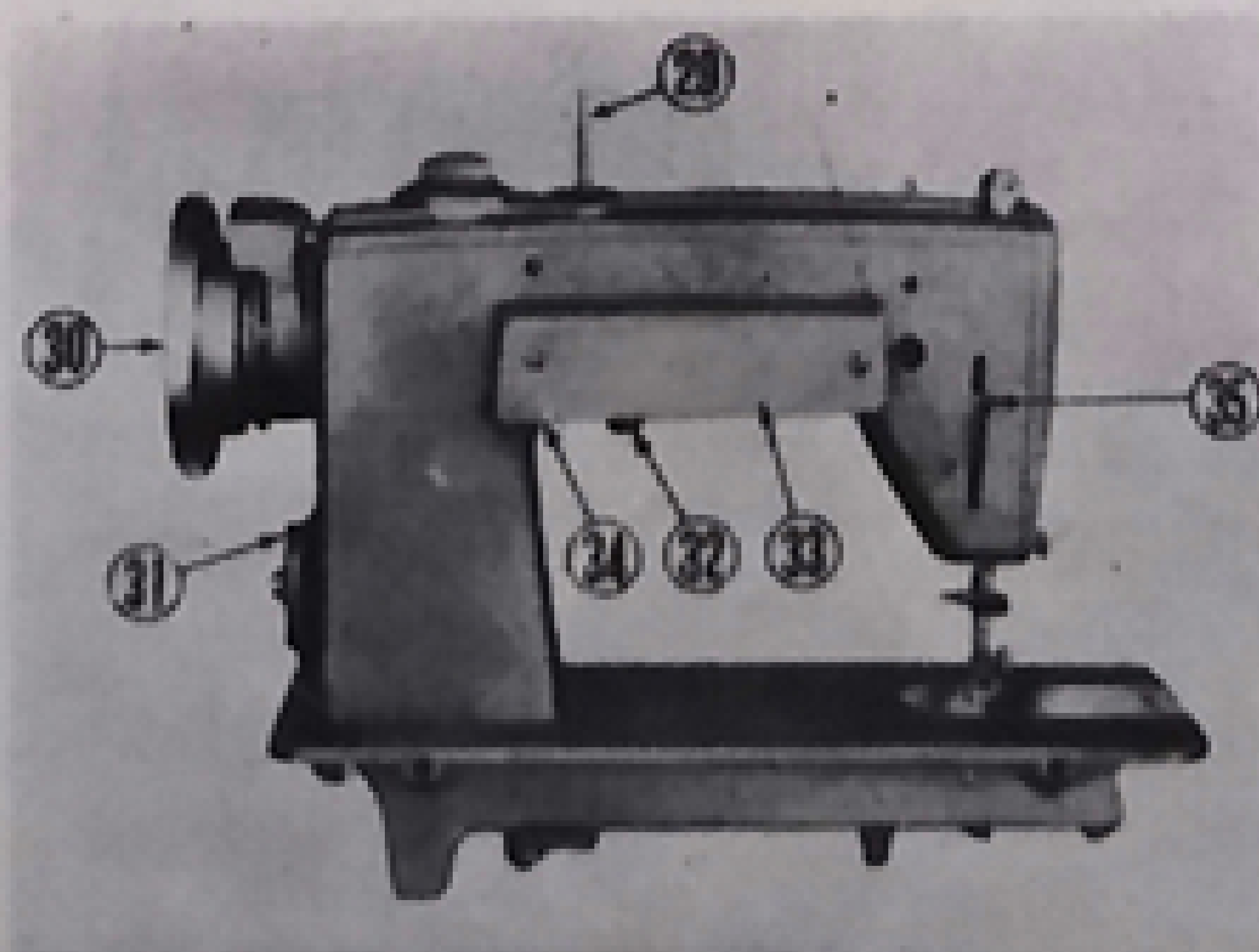


Fig. 1B

your Select-o-matic accessories

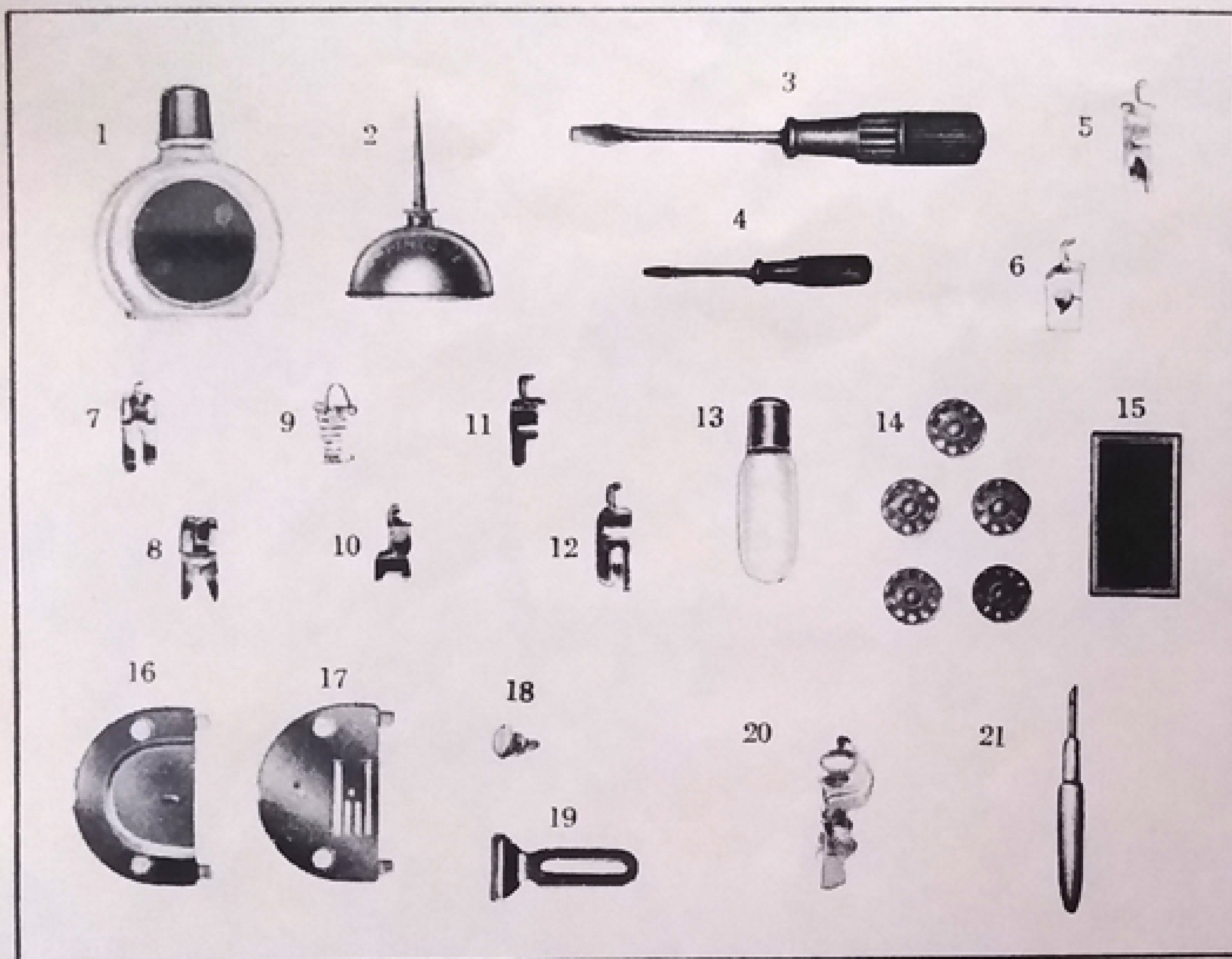


Fig. 2

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Sewing Machine Oil | 12. Wide Hemmer |
| 2. Oil Can | 13. Sewlight Bulb |
| 3. Screw Driver—Large | 14. Bobbins |
| 4. Screw Driver—Small | 15. Atlas Needles |
| 5. Narrow Hemmer | 16. Needle Plate for Darning or Embroidering |
| 6. Buttonhole Foot | 17. Needle Plate for Straight Stitch |
| 7. Straight Stitch Foot | 18. Thumb Screw for Cloth Guide |
| 8. Satin Stitch Foot | 19. Cloth Guide |
| 9. Darning Foot | 20. Zipper Foot |
| 10. Button Foot | |
| 11. Cording Foot | |

to wind the bobbin

Hold the balance wheel (24) with your left hand and with your right hand, turn the stop-motion knob (30) toward you as in Fig. 3. This action disengages the balance wheel from the shaft that operates the machine. Now place a spool of thread on the spool pin (20) as in Fig. 4. Take the end of the thread from the spool and pass it through the bobbin winder tension discs (21) from beneath. The tension discs are located at the right hand corner of the machine.

Take an empty bobbin and wind seven or eight turns of thread around it to start. Press the bobbin on the stud of the bobbin winder (25) until the little slot on the bobbin engages the pin on the stud.

To operate the bobbin winder, merely press it down with your thumb until you hear a "click" sound which means that the rubber wheel of the bobbin winder is in contact with the hub of the balance

wheel. Now turn the balance wheel towards you a few times and gently step on the foot pedal. This will cause the bobbin winder to operate. When the bobbin is fully wound it will automatically spring back and stop. Break the thread and remove the bobbin from the bobbin winder stud.

To re-engage the balance wheel, hold it with your left hand. With your right hand turn the stop-motion knob (30) away from you until it is quite tight.

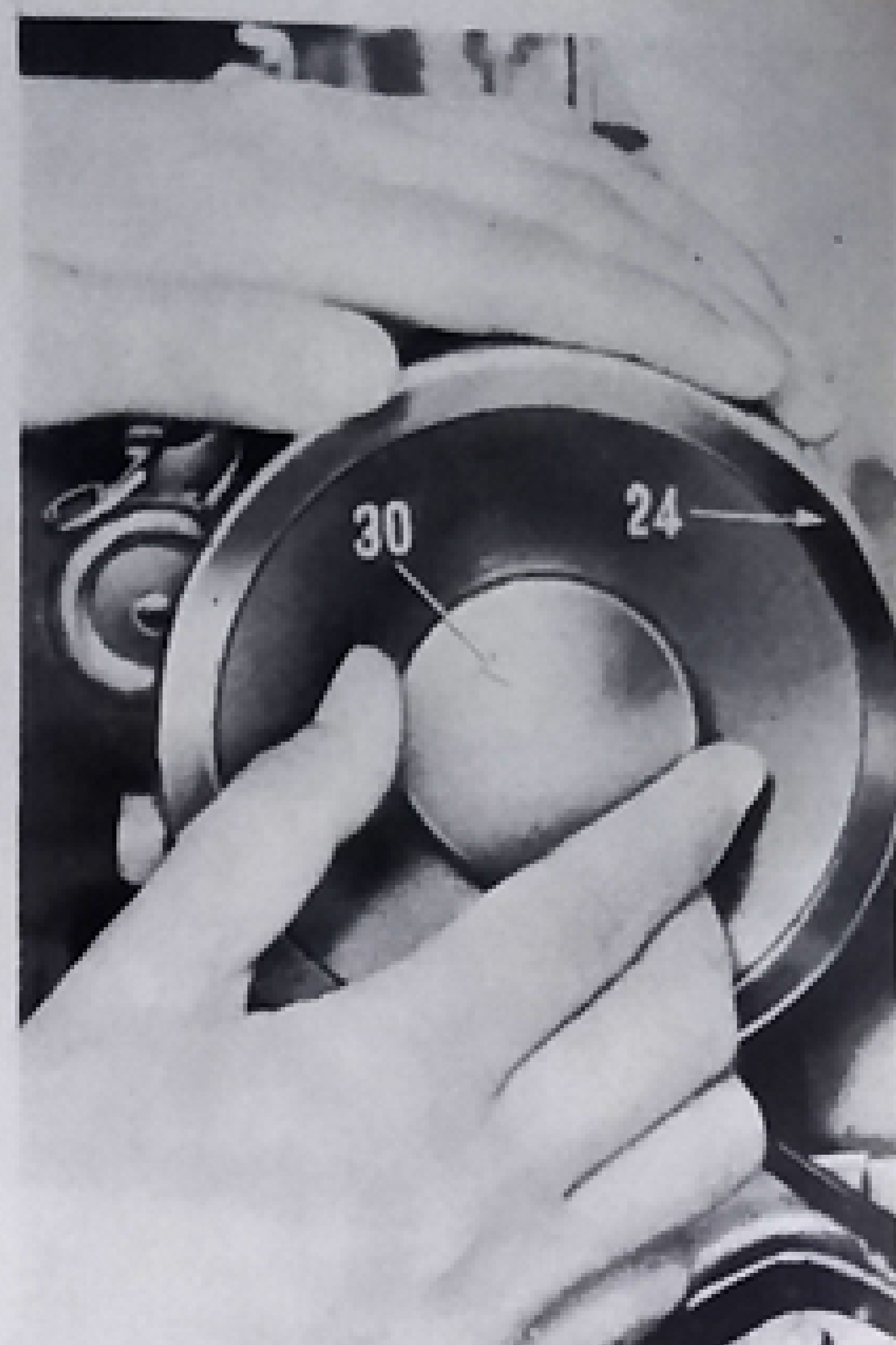


Fig. 3

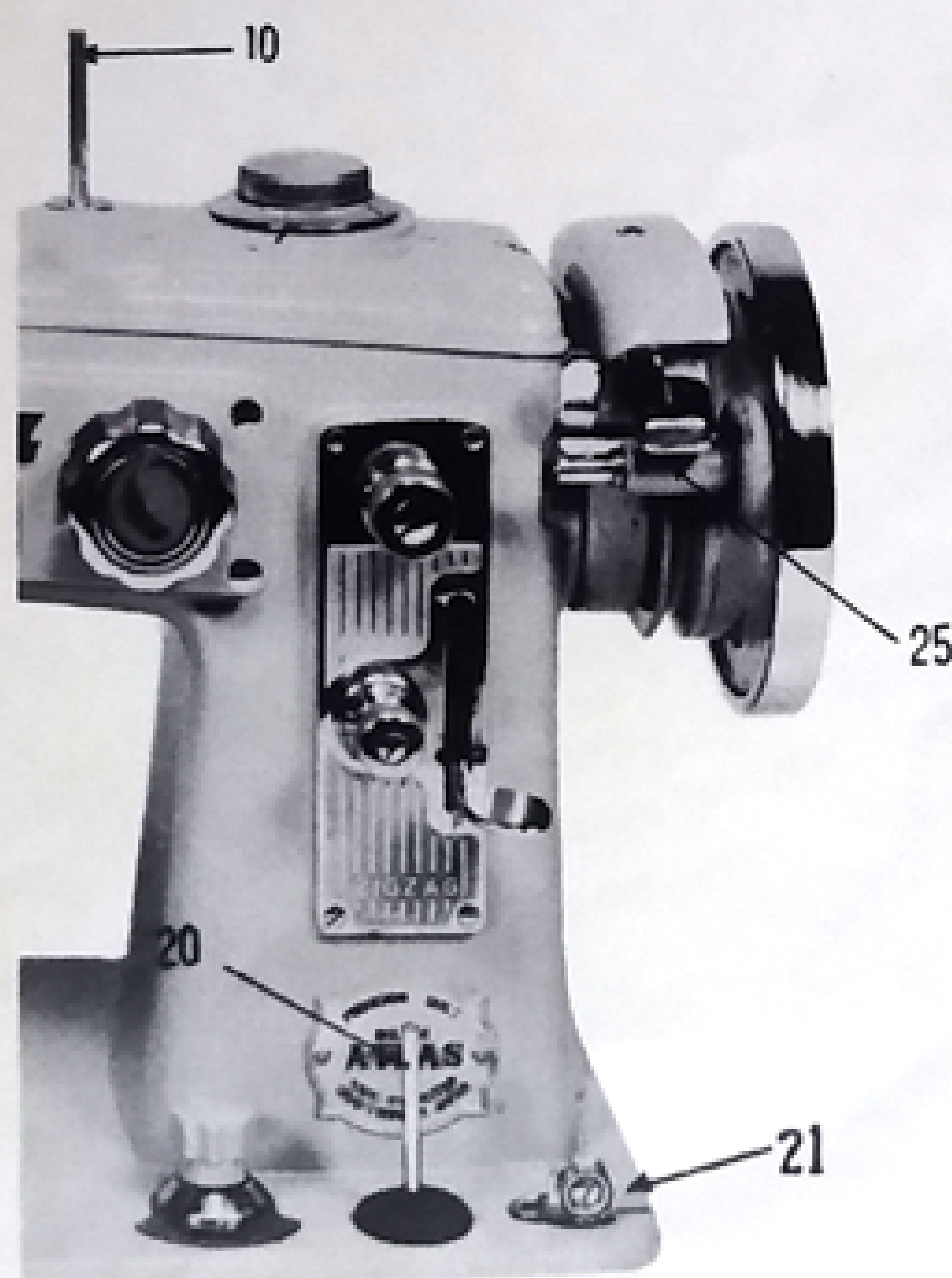


Fig. 4

to remove the bobbin case

Turn the balance wheel (24) toward you until the needle is at its highest position. Pull out the slide plate (11) and reach into the opening with your left hand, and with thumb and forefinger open the latch and remove the bobbin case, as shown in Fig. 5. If you release the latch and turn the bobbin case downward, the bobbin will drop out (see Fig. 6 A).



Fig. 5

threading the bobbin case



Fig. 6 A.

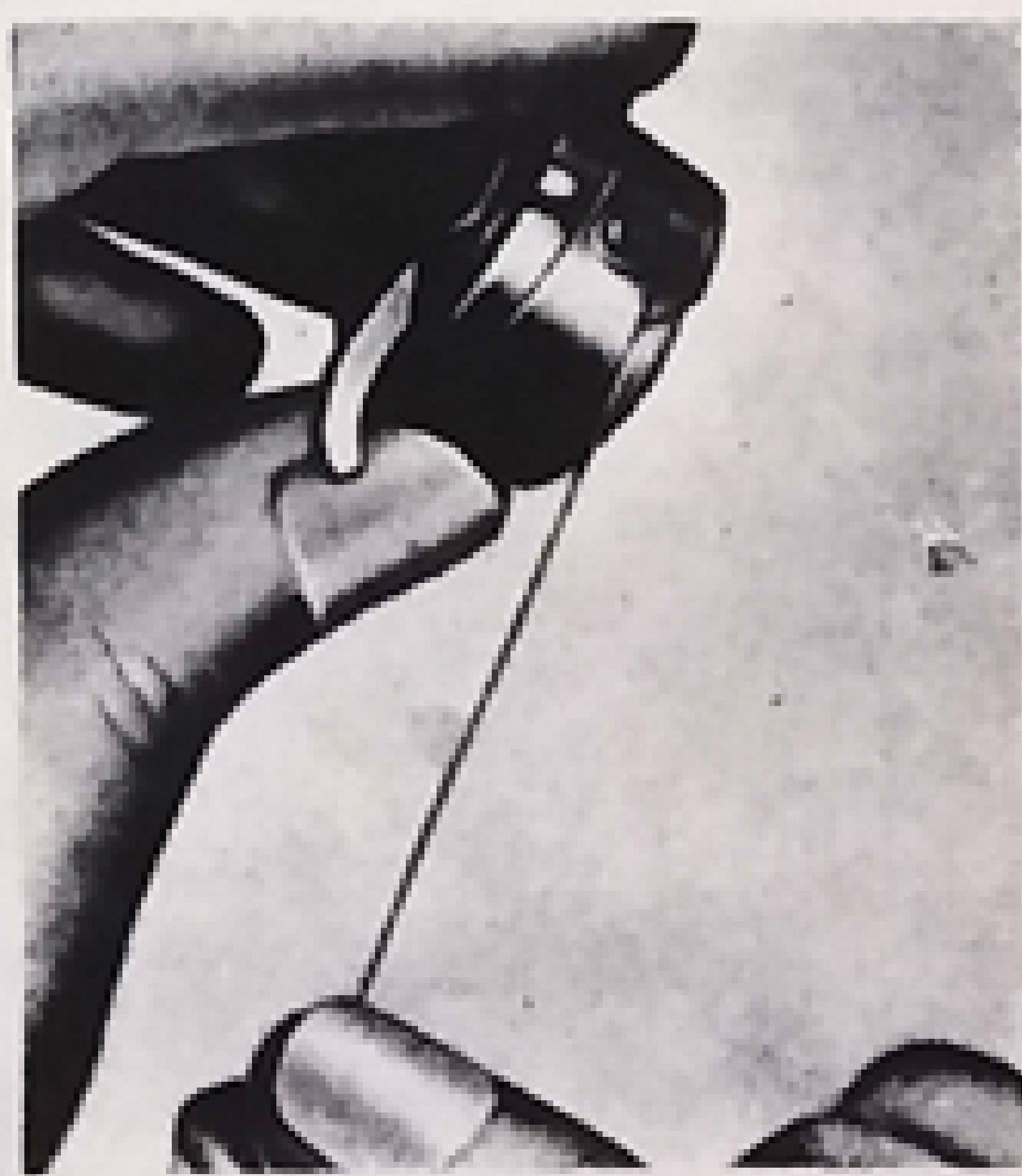


Fig. 6 B.



Fig. 6 C.

Unwind about 3 or 4 inches of thread from the bobbin. Hold the bobbin case between the thumb and forefinger of your left hand. Take the bobbin between the thumb and forefinger of your right hand place it in the bobbin case. See that the slot in the bobbin case faces upwards, as shown in Fig. 6 A.

With the right hand, guide the thread into the slot in the edge of the bobbin case, as shown in Fig. 6 B.

Now pull the thread to the right under the tension spring and into its delivery eye, as shown in Fig. 6 C.

adjusting the bobbin tension

In Fig. 7 you will see the larger screw "A." Loosen this screw to loosen the tension and tighten the screw to tighten the tension. To know if the tension is correct, hold the bobbin case as shown in Fig. 6 C. If the thread pulls gently without forcing, then the tension is correct. Otherwise adjust the tension accordingly.



Fig. 7

to replace the bobbin case

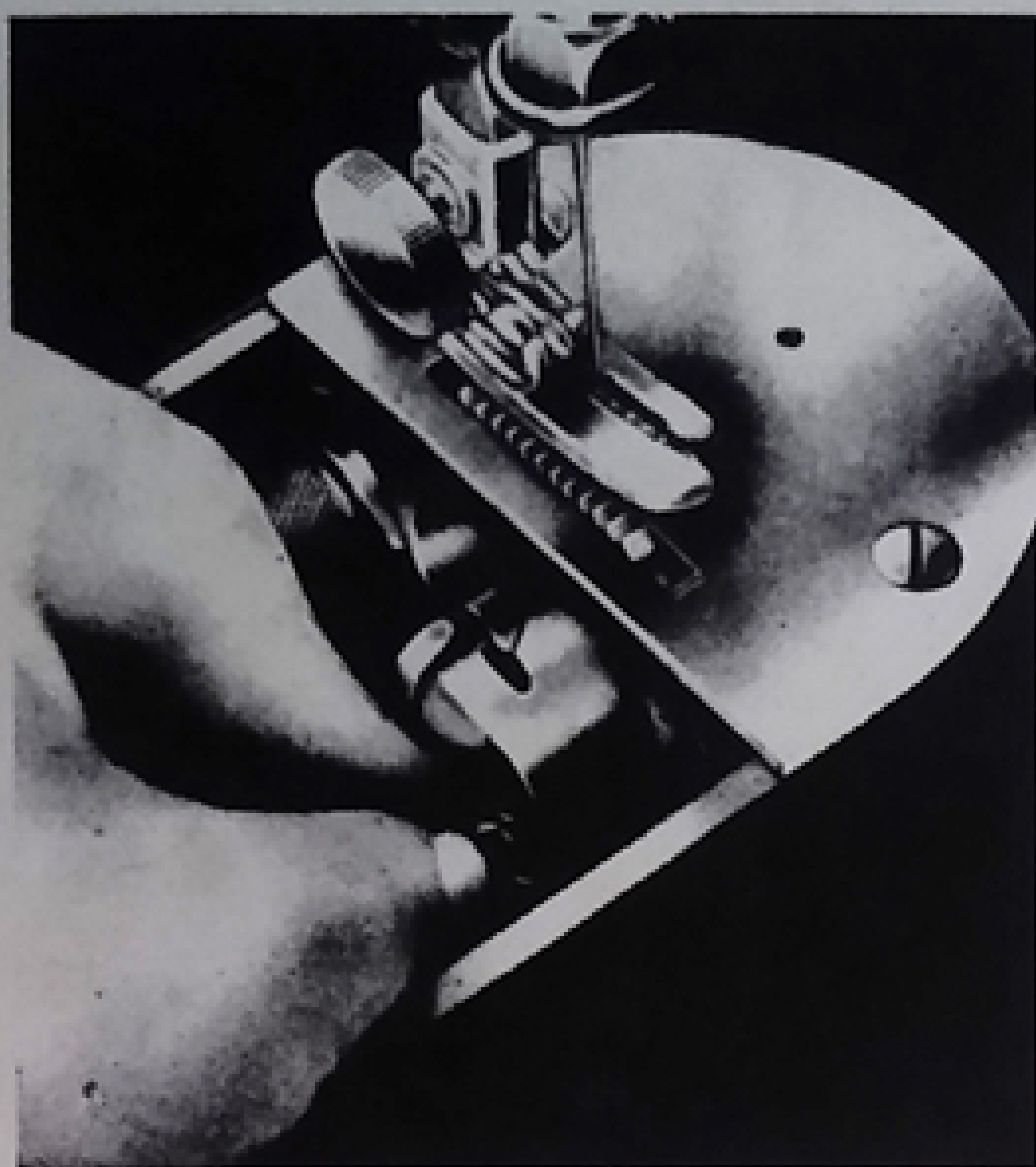


Fig. 8

Now that you threaded the bobbin case, you are ready to replace it in the machine. Hold the bobbin case by the latch between your thumb and forefinger of the left hand. Replace it on the center pin of the bobbin case holder, as shown in Fig. 8.

Then release the latch and press the bobbin case back until the latch catches and holds the bobbin case in its proper position. The 3 or 4 inches of thread you allowed when you threaded the bobbin case should hang freely.

to thread the upper thread and the needle

1. Turn the balance wheel (24) by hand towards you until the take-up lever (6) is at its highest point, Fig. 9.
2. Place the spool of thread on the spool pin (29) on the top of the machine and pass the thread through the upper guide (1) and down between the tension discs (2) from the back on the right hand side, Fig. 9.
3. Now bring the thread up and under the thread check spring (3) raising it (the check spring) so that the thread will fall into the hook shaped guide (4).
4. Carry the thread under the thread guard bar (5) from **right to left** and then up to and into the eye of the thread take-up lever (6) from **right to left** and down through the thread guides (7), (8) and (9).
5. Now thread the needle (10) from the **left to right** and draw the thread out about 6 inches.

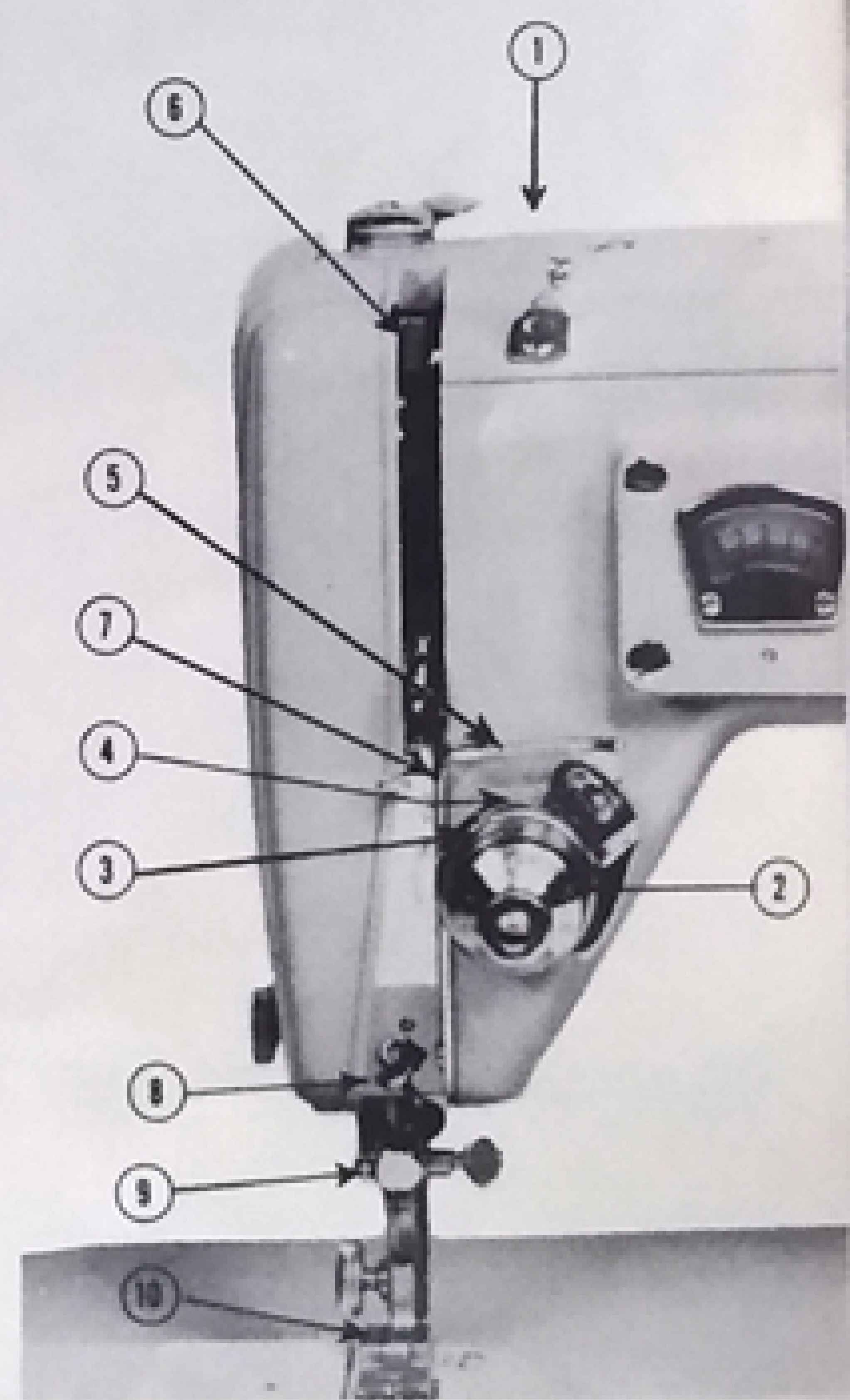


Fig. 9

to regulate the needle tension

For perfect sewing, upper and lower tensions must be equal. If tensions are unequal, imperfect stitching will result.

When the needle thread tension is too tight, or the tension on the bobbin thread too loose, the tight thread will pull up the loose thread to make a stitch which is not centered. Instead, the needle thread will lie straight on the upper surface of the fabric, as shown in B, Fig. 11.

If the tension of the bobbin thread is too tight, or the needle thread tension too loose, the bobbin thread will lie straight on the under side

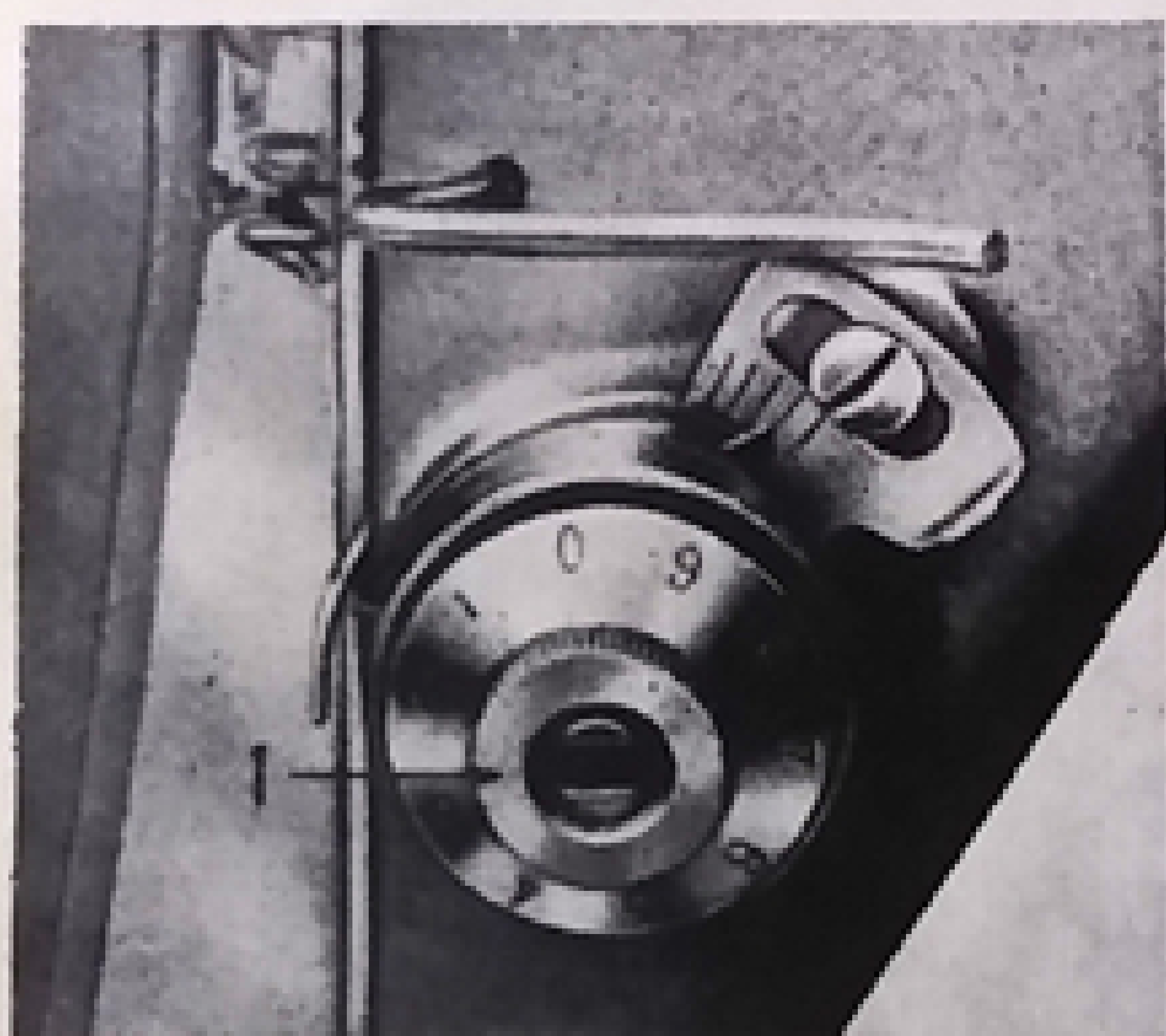


Fig. 10

of the fabric, as in C, Fig. 11, instead of being centered as shown in A.

The right tension for average sewing is 3 or 4. To regulate SELECT-O-MATIC tension, merely turn the dial (1) as shown in Fig. 10. If it is turned right, the tension will be

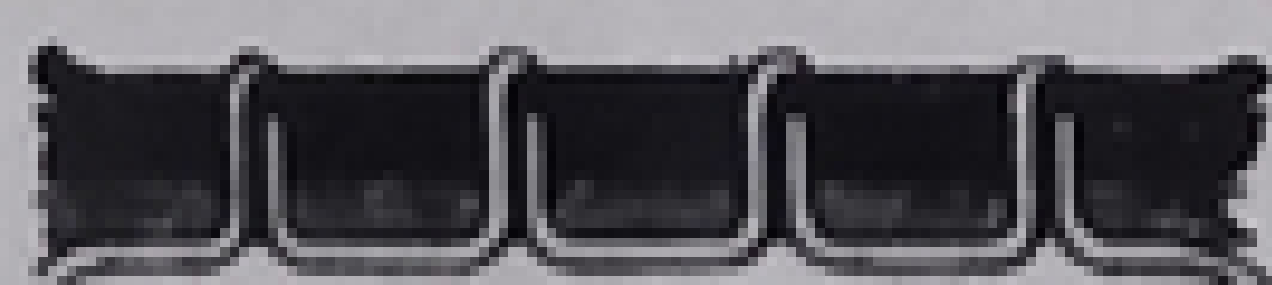
tightened as indicated by the "plus" dial numbers. The higher the number, the tighter the tension. Tension will be loosened by turning the dial to the left, as indicated by the "minus" dial numbers.

Usually, a quarter of a turn is all the tension adjustment needed. To regulate lower thread tensions, follow the instructions on Page 8.

A



B



C



Fig. 11

to prepare for sewing

Raise the presser foot (10) by lifting the presser foot lifter (35) as shown in Fig. 1 B. Place the bobbin case, which you have already threaded according to instructions on Page 8, into the machine this way :

1. Turn the balance wheel with your right hand until the needle is at its highest point.
2. Slide out the slide plate (11) and, holding the threaded bobbin case in your left hand, place it on the center stud to the bobbin case holder and press it from left to right until it snaps into position, as shown in Fig. 8 on Page 9.
3. Now with your left hand hold the end of the needle's thread. With your right hand, turn the balance wheel towards you until the needle moves down and up again to its highest point thus catching the bobbin or lower thread.
4. Pull the thread you are holding gently and it will bring up the bobbin thread, as shown in Fig. 12 on Page 11.
5. Lay both ends of the thread back under the presser foot (10).

to start sewing

Raise the needle to its highest point by turning the balance wheel (24) slowly towards you.

Place the material under the presser foot (10) and the needle (9). Lower the presser foot lifter (35) (Fig. 1 B) and commence to sew by slowly turning the balance wheel towards you.

The material will feed by itself, so do not try to help it along. By pulling, you may bend the needle.

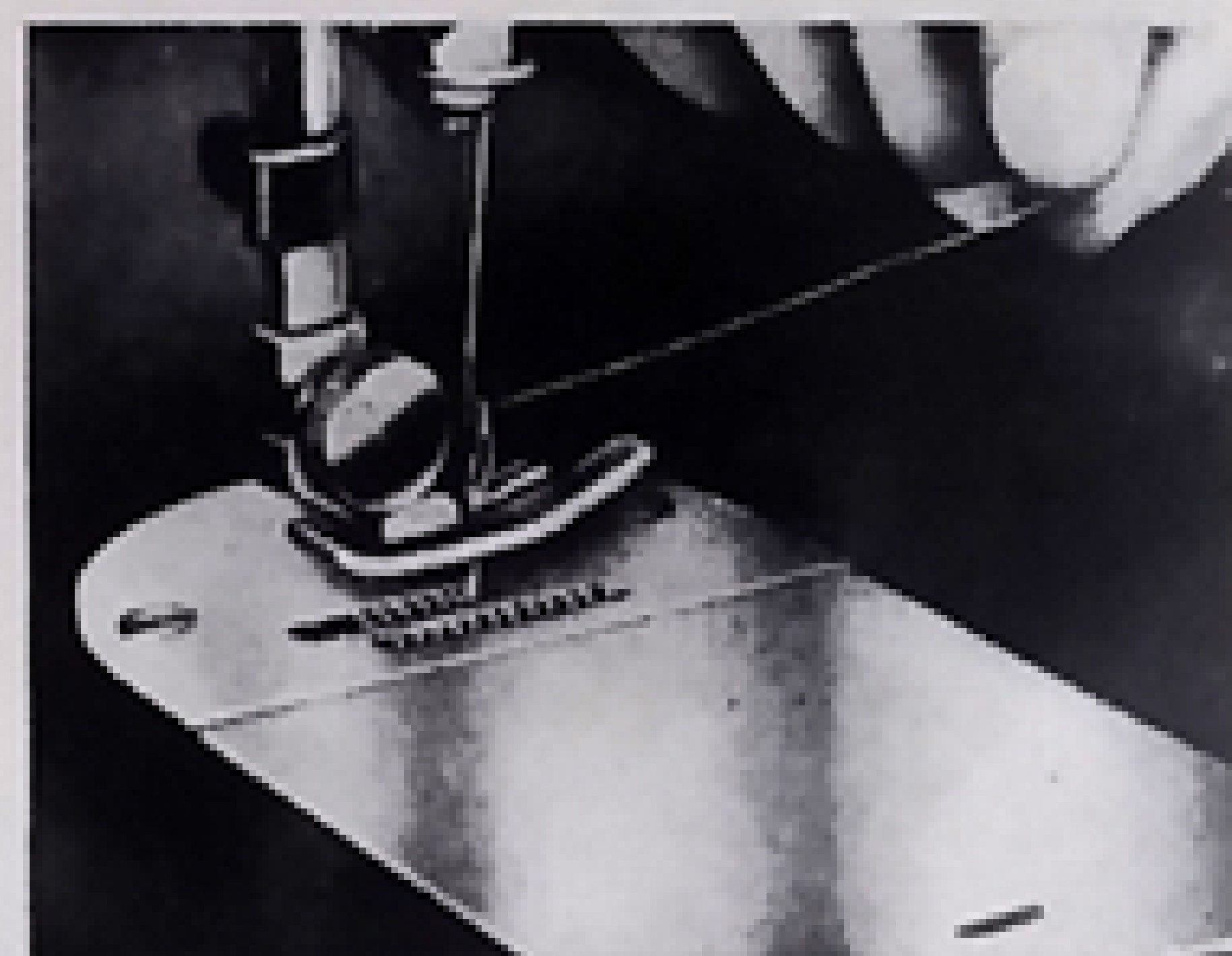


Fig. 12

to remove the work

1. Stop the machine.
2. Raise needle to its highest point by slowly turning the balance wheel towards you.
3. Lift the presser foot by lifting the presser bar lifter.
4. Move the material you have just sewn back and to the left. Cut the thread on the thread cutter (8) (Fig. 1 A).
5. Place the ends of the loose threads to the back under the presser foot. Now you are ready to begin again.

to turn a corner

The machine should be stopped while the needle is in the material you are sewing.

Lift the presser foot and turn the material in the direction you wish while the needle acts as the axis.

Lower the presser foot and start to sew.

how to baste

1. Set A to 1. See Page 18
2. Set C to M.
3. Press B in.
4. Set D to O.
5. Set Stitch Regulating Dial to 5.
6. Loosen the upper thread tension slightly. See Page 10.
7. Since the machine when set as above will produce a loose stitch, you will be able to remove the stitch without difficulty.

how to back track

Set the machine for reverse sewing by raising the stitch regulating lever to "R"—Reverse. This will enable you to lock the seams.

to regulate the length of stitch and the direction of feed

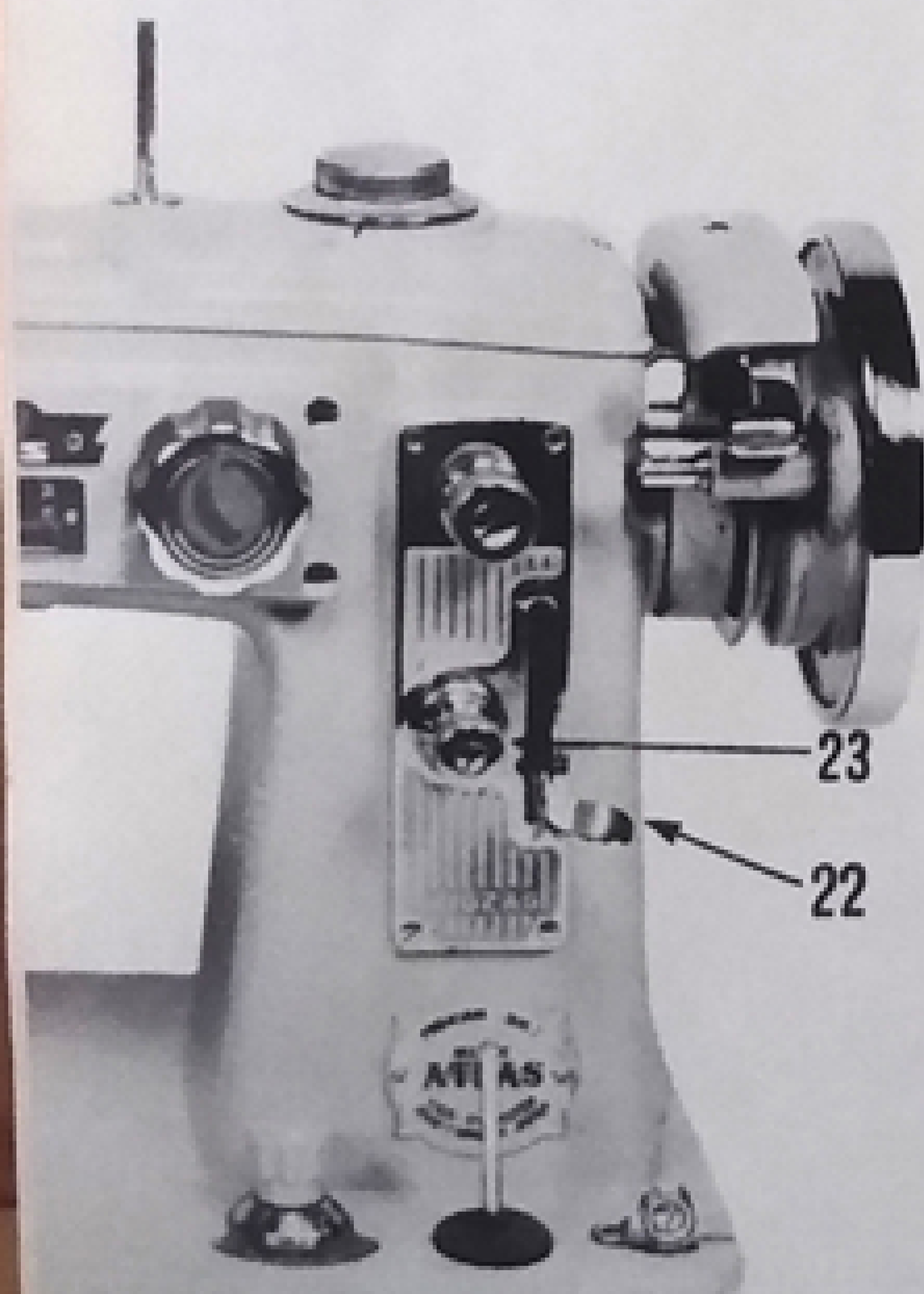


Fig. 13

Sewing direction, forward or reverse, is regulated by the stitch regulating lever (22) as shown in Fig. 13. The length of the stitch is regulated by the stitch regulating dial (23) which is graduated from 0-5 by quarters. Naturally, the smaller the number on the dial opposite the red line, as pointed to by the arrow in Fig. 13, the smaller the stitch will be.

To set the stitch length, turn the dial (23) to the stitch length desired, which must appear opposite the red line.

To sew forward, press the stitch regulating lever (22) down as far as it will go.

To sew reverse, press the stitch regulating lever up as far as it will go.

Reverse sewing is used for tying or locking seams.

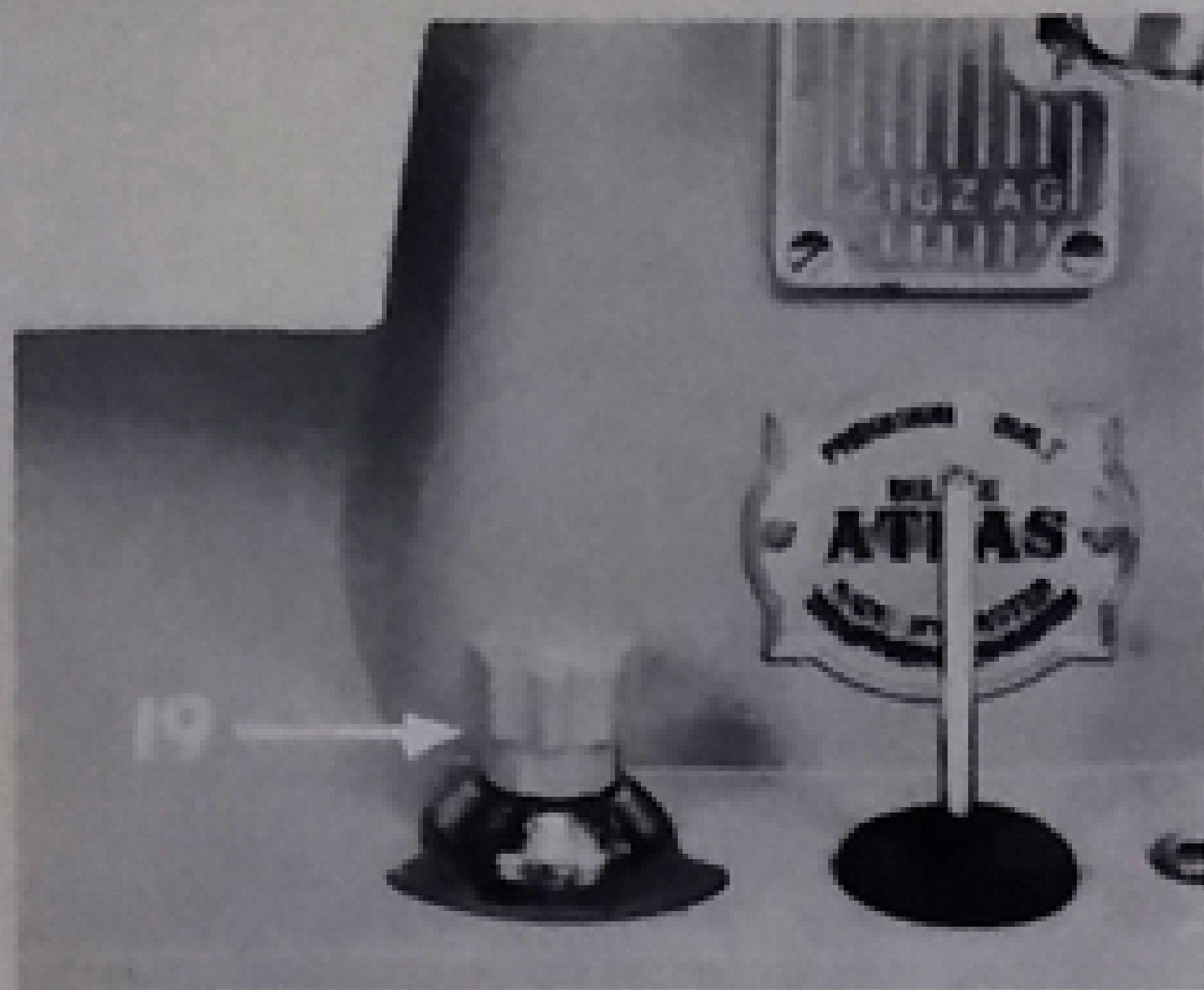


Fig. 14

the drop feed

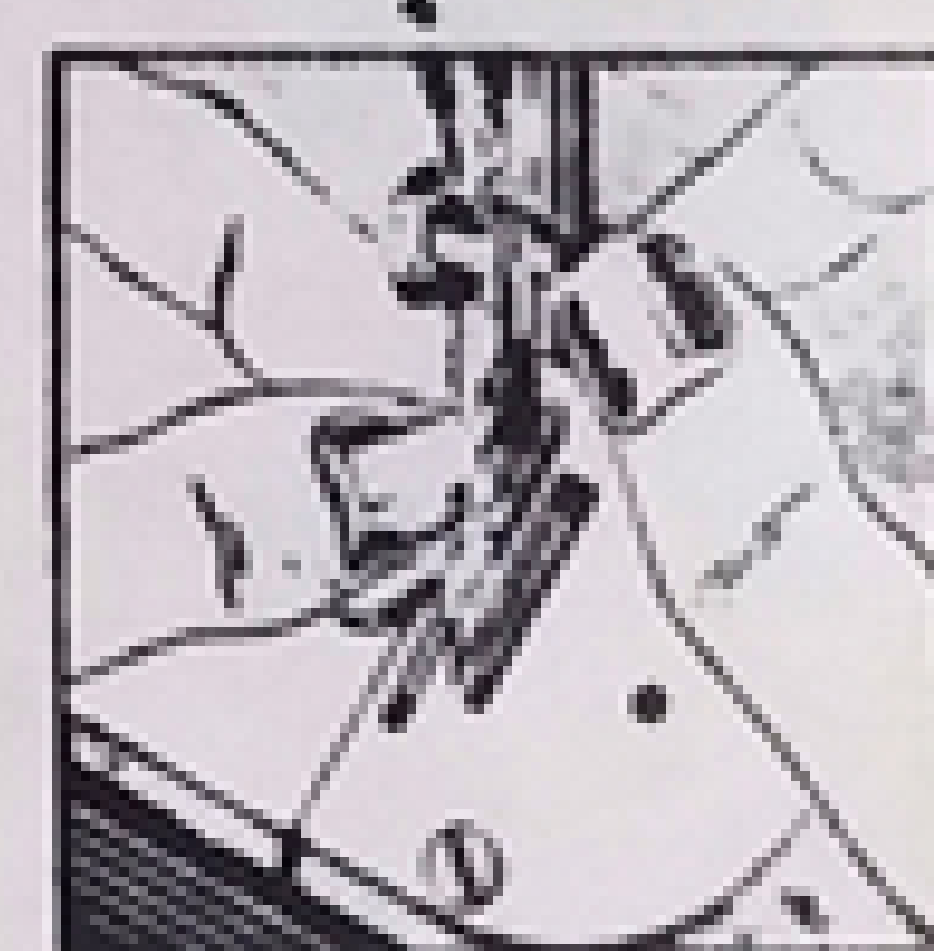
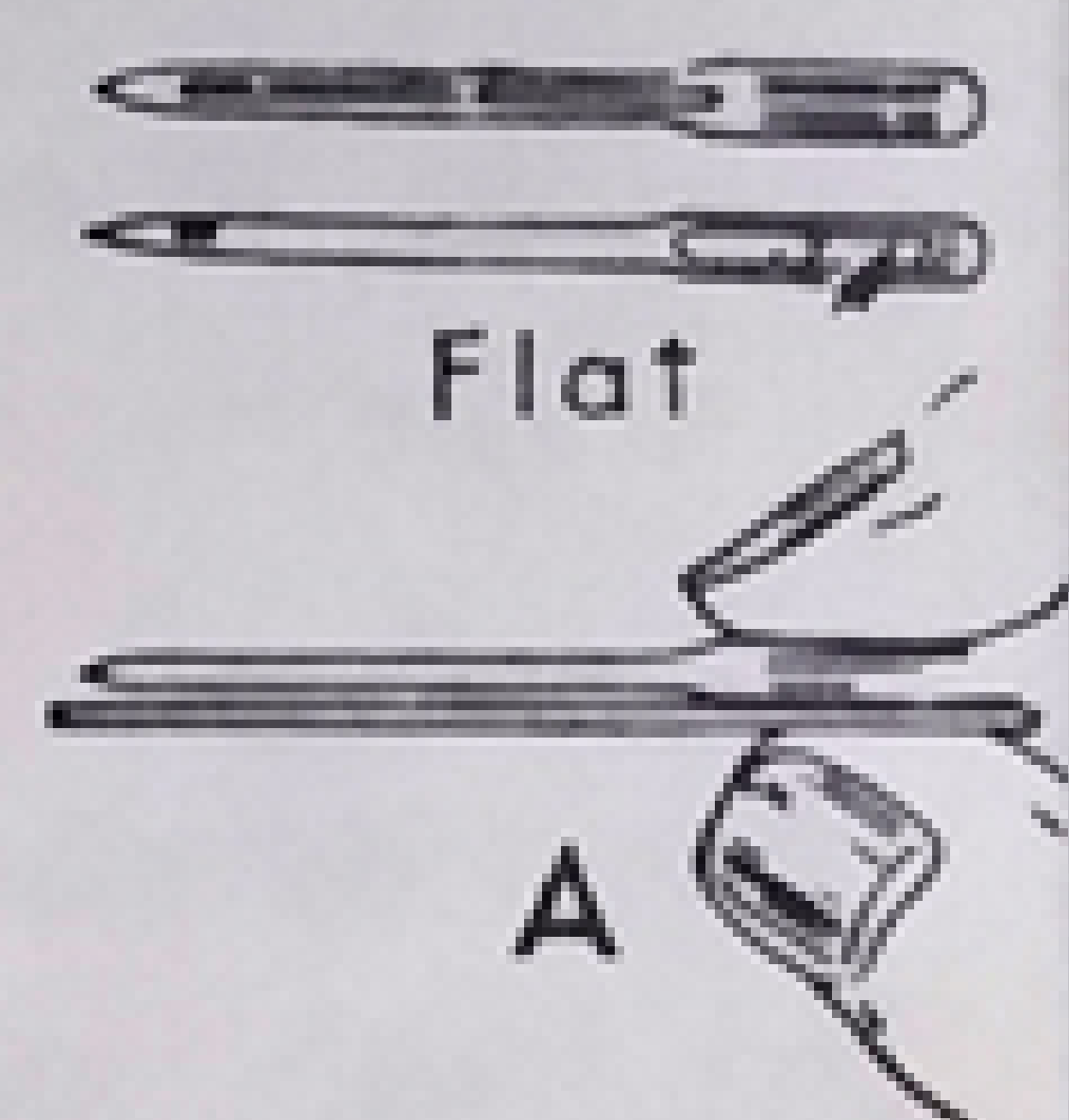
When sewing different materials, it is best to have the proper feed. Therefore, adjust the feed according to the material you are sewing. Remember that Number 1 is the full and strongest feed (for heavy material). Numbers 2 and 3—the medium feed for lighter materials (silk, etc.), and Number 4 indicates the com-

plete drop feed which is necessary for darning, embroidering, etc. For example, to get the closest stitch, as in a Satin Stitch, set stitch regulator to $\frac{1}{4}$ (the first “click” after “O,” it is the closest stitch setting) and set drop feed knob to Number 3.

to change the needle

1. Raise the Needle Bar by turning the balance wheel toward you.
2. Loosen the needle clamp screw (13 on Fig. 1 A) and remove the old needle.
3. Insert the new needle in the needle clamp hole and push it up as far as it will go.
4. Make sure that the flatside of the needle faces to the right, as shown in (B) of Fig. 16.
5. Tighten the needle clamp screw securely.

NOTE : To make sure the needle is straight, check it by placing the flat side on a straight flat surface, as shown in Fig. 16 A.



B
Fig. 16

to change the needle plate

1. Raise the needle to its highest position by turning the balance wheel toward you.
2. Raise the presser foot by lifting the presser bar lifter (35 on Fig. 1 B).
3. Slide slide plate out to the left (11 on Fig. 1 A).
4. Using thumb and forefinger, lift out the needle plate as shown in Fig. 17.
5. Place the new needle plate so that the holes fit over the guide screws and press it down.
6. Move the slide plate toward the right until it is closed.

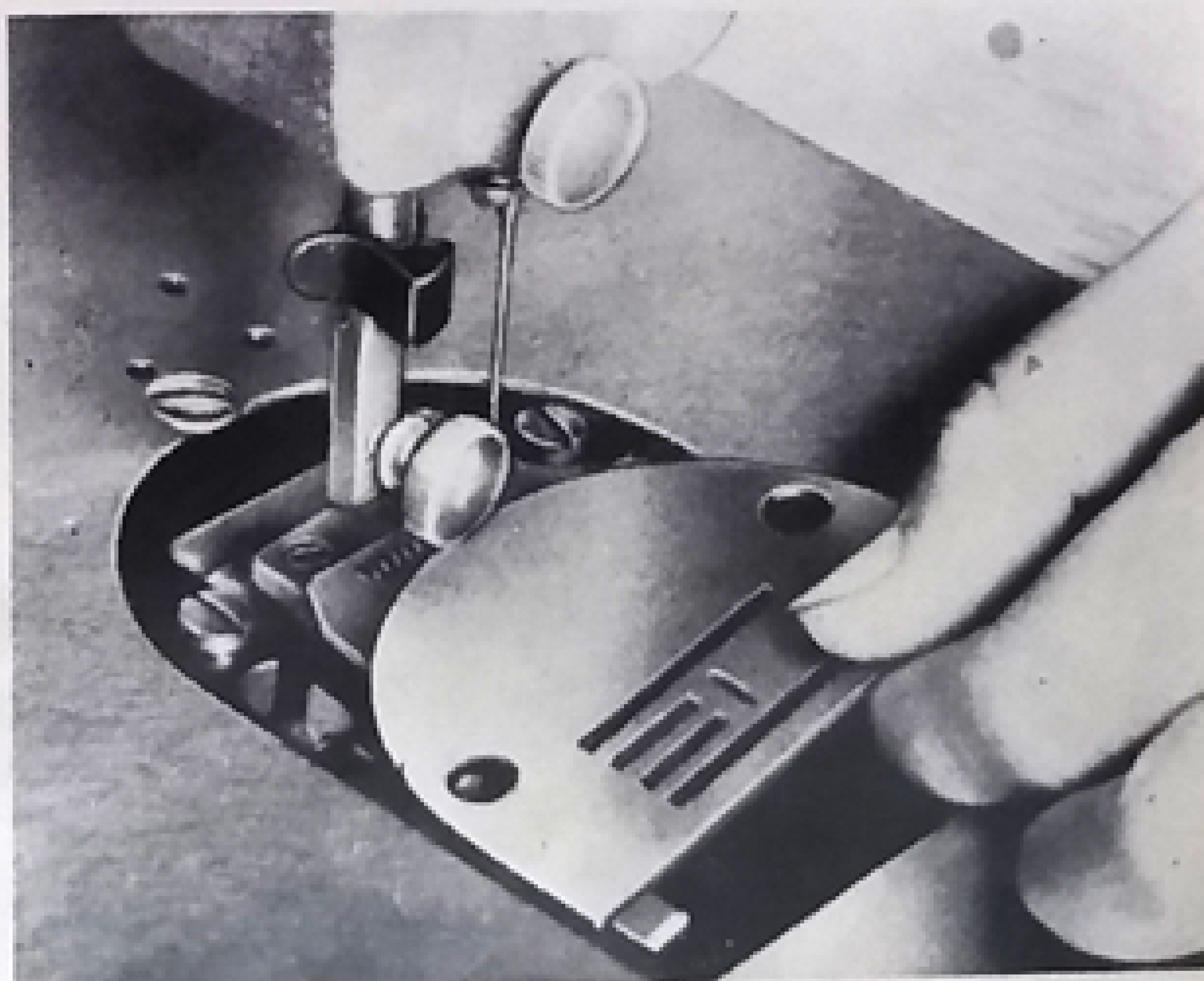


Fig. 17

to change the presser foot

1. Raise the needle to its highest position by turning the balance wheel toward you.
2. Raise the presser foot by lifting the presser bar lifter (35).
3. Loosen the presser foot thumb screw and remove the foot.
4. Place the grooved side of the new presser foot against the flat of the presser bar. Press the foot upward and tighten the thumb screw.

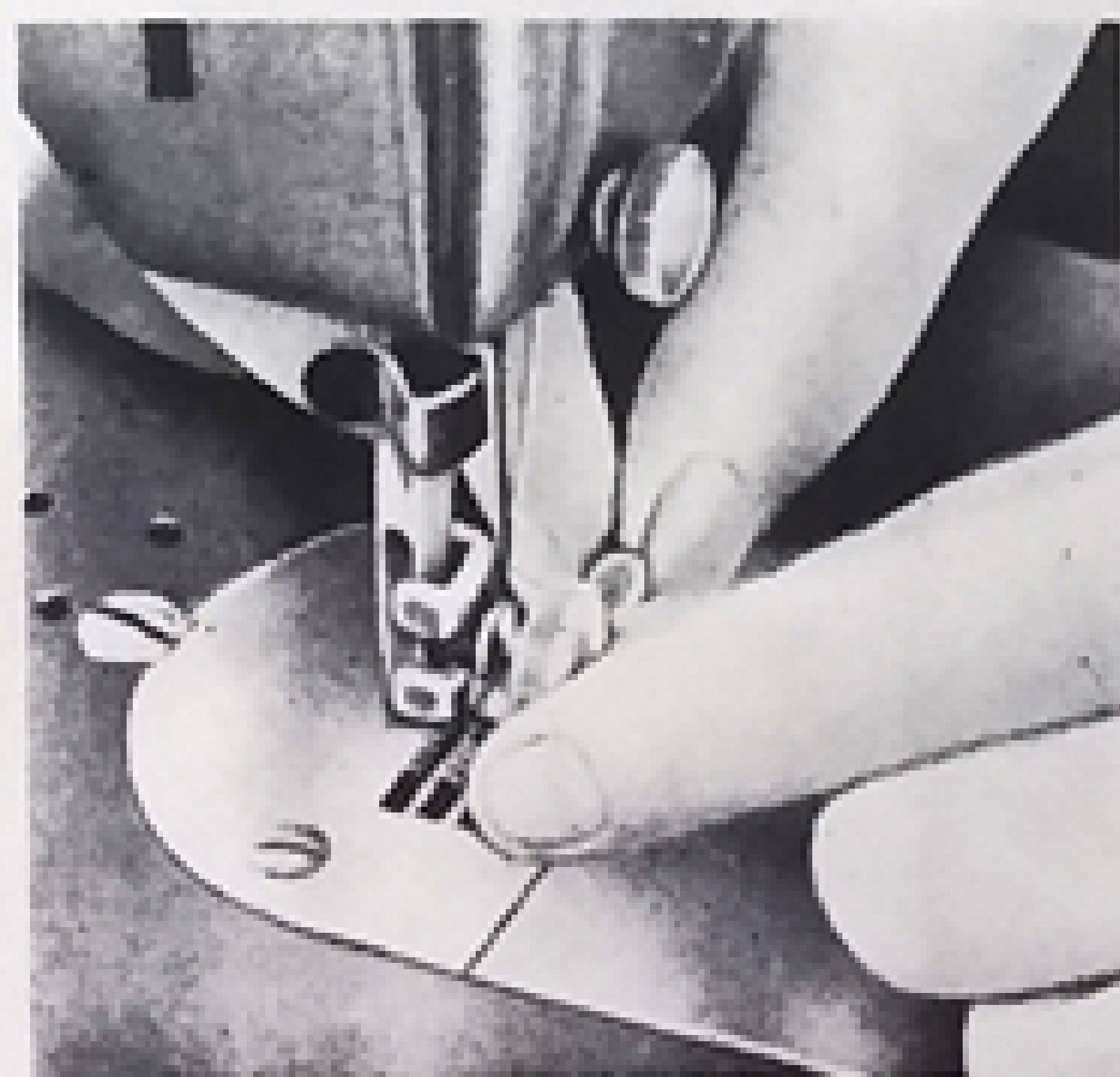


Fig. 18

to remove accumulated lint or thread from the "snap-out" race hook

1. Turn the balance wheel by hand until the needle is at its highest point.
2. Remove the bobbin case and bobbin (see Fig. 5, Page 8).
3. Turn knob A—one half turn towards you.
4. Turn knob B—one half turn away from you.
5. Remove the retaining ring C and hook D by grasping the center pin of hook D.
6. Remove the accumulated lint and thread from the retaining ring, hook and race body.

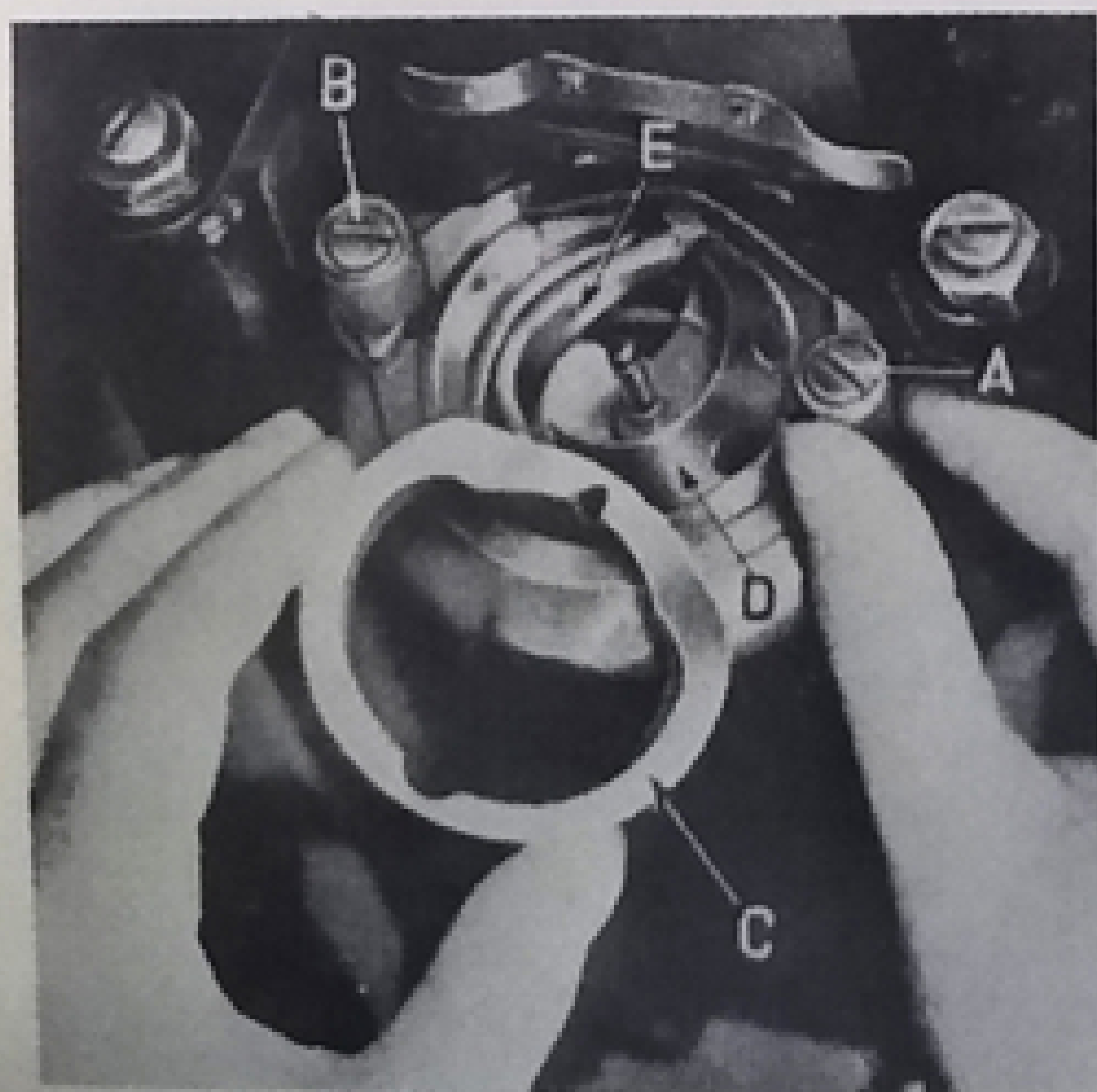


Fig. 19

7. Replace hook D into the race body with the center pin facing outward thus forming a perfect circle with the driver E.
8. Replace the retaining ring C, polished side out, so that both grooves are under knobs A and B.
9. Lock the retaining ring by turning knob A away from you and knob B towards you.
10. Replace the bobbin case and bobbin and commence to sew.

straight stitch and manual zig-zag sewing

The variety of zig-zag designs that can be made on this machine by simple manual manipulation is unlimited. It depends entirely on the creative ability of the operator and the skill acquired in timing the movement of Knob C with the stitch width.

knob setting procedure

1. Always set Knob A to 1 or 2.
2. Set the stitch width by turning Knob D clockwise until the indicator in the stitch width window reaches the width number you require.
3. Set the Stitch Regulator Dial to the length of stitch required.
4. Move Knob C, the position control, from left to right or right to left accordingly.

A. *To Make Straight Stitches*

1. Set Knob A to 1 or 2.
2. Set Knob C to M.
3. Press Knob B in.
4. Set Knob D to O.
5. Use the straight stitch needle plate. To change see Page 13.
6. Commence to sew.

B. *To Make the "Satin" Stitch*

1. Set the Stitch Regulating Dial to $\frac{1}{4}$. This is the first "click" after O and the closest stitch the machine will sew. (see Page 13)
2. Set Knob C to M.
3. Set Knob A to 1 or 2.
4. Set Knob D to 4.
5. Commence to sew.

C. *To Make This Stitch*

1. Set the stitch regulating dial to 3 or 4.
2. Set Knob C to M.
3. Set Knob A to 1 or 2.
4. Set Knob D to 4.
5. Commence to sew.

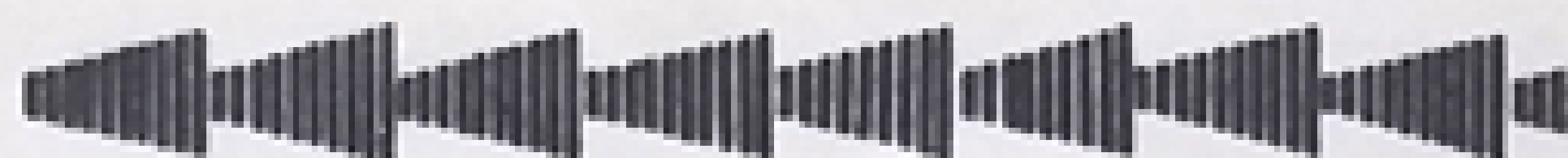
D. *To Make This Stitch*

1. Set the stitch regulating dial to $\frac{1}{4}$.
2. Press in Knob B.
3. Set Knob D to 2.
4. Set Knob C to L. The length from A to B is controlled by the speed at which Knob C is moved from left to right and from right to left. (see Page 19)

E. *To Make This Stitch*

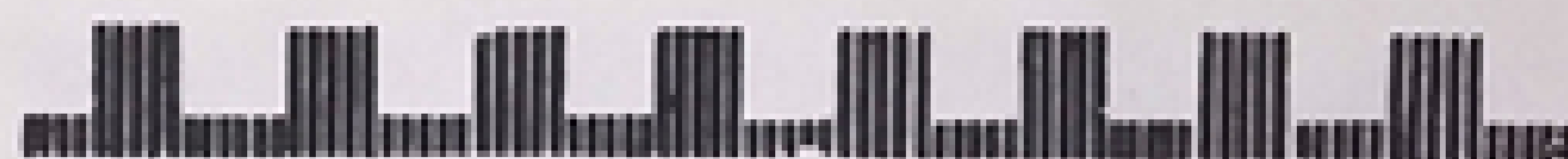
1. Set the stitch regulating dial to $\frac{1}{4}$.
2. Set Knob C to L.
3. Set Knob A to 1.
4. Set Knob D to O.
5. Shift Knob C to M and then to R for the desired length and alternate the shifting of Knob C through RML accordingly. (see Page 19)

F. To Make This Stitch



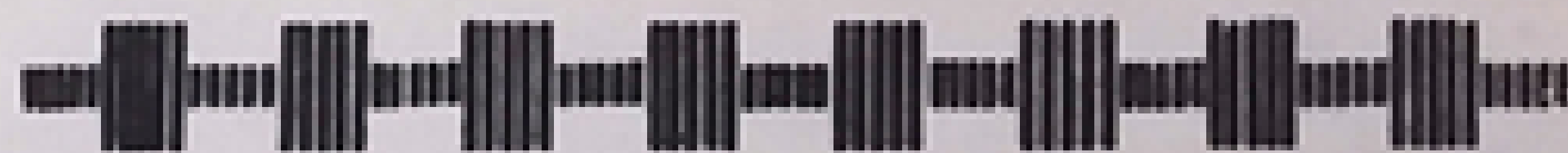
1. Set the stitch regulating dial to $\frac{1}{4}$.
2. Set Knob C to M.
3. Set Knob A to 1 or 2.
4. Set Knob D to O.
5. With your right hand, rotate Knob B from left to right and from right to left while watching the indicator in the stitch width window. Start with the indicator pointing to O and uniformly rotate Knob B while the hand moves to 4. At this point rotate Knob B rapidly in the opposite direction and repeat the movement.

G. To Make This Stitch



1. Set the stitch regulating dial to $\frac{1}{4}$.
2. Set Knob C to L or R.
3. Set Knob A to 1 or 2.
4. Set Knob D to O.
5. With your right hand, grasp Knob B and rotate it to the right until you see the indicator in the window pointing to the stitch width you desire. Hold Knob B at this stitch width and start to sew for the length you desire. Then rotate Knob B to the right until the indicator points to 4 and sew for the length you desire. The length is controlled by speed at which Knob B is moved.

H. To Make This Stitch



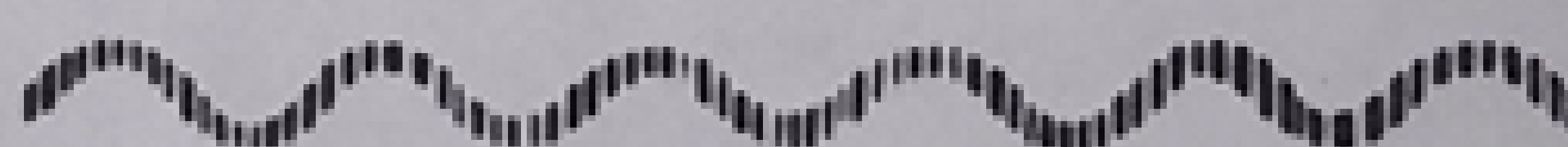
1. Set the stitch regulating dial to $\frac{1}{4}$.
2. Set Knob C to M.
3. Set Knob A to 1 or 2.
4. Set Knob D to the stitch width you desire.
5. Follow direction "5" under heading "G."

I. To Make This Stitch



1. Set the stitch regulating dial to $\frac{1}{4}$.
2. Set Knob A to 1 or 2.
3. Set Knob D to 2 (or any stitch width you desire).
4. Now slowly move Knob C from left to right alternately (see Page 19).

J. To Make This Stitch



1. Set stitch regulating dial to $\frac{1}{4}$.
2. Set Knob A to 1 or 2.
3. Set Knob D to 2 (or any stitch width you desire).
4. Now rapidly move Knob C from left to right alternately (see Page 19).

hints for better sewing

• *Needle Breaks :*

It may be wrongly inserted or bent ; change it. The presser foot may be loose ; tighten it. You may be using an inferior quality needle ; use better grade needles. The thread is not proper for the needle; see the Table below.

• *Upper Thread Breaks :*

The machine may be improperly threaded ; check and rethread. Tension too tight ; loosen accordingly. Needle bent, blunt or incorrectly inserted ; change it. Starting the machine too fast and stopping suddenly ; start and stop gently.

• *Breaking the Lower Thread :*

The bobbin case may be improperly threaded ; rethread it. The lower tension may be too tight ; loosen it gently. See Page 8.

• *Stitch Skipping and Uneven Sewing :*

Needle may be bent, blunt or incorrectly inserted ; change it. Lint accumulated under the needle plate ; remove the lint. Stitch too short ; lengthen it. Pulling the material ; don't pull, let it feed itself.

• *Needle and Thread Sizes :*

Needles	Threads	Cloth	Remarks
9	Silk & 100 Cotton	Thin Linen Silk	Thread should always be thinner than the needle eye. When you must use heavier thread than those shown here, select special needle (18, 19 etc.).
11	80, 100 Cotton	Calico Shirting	
14	50, 60 Cotton	Cotton Poplin	
16	30, 40 Cotton	Wool Suiting	

principles of Select-o-matic automatic zig-zag sewing

Your SELECT-O-MATIC is designed for completely automatic zigzag sewing. Learn how to manipulate knobs A, B, C and D—as shown in Fig. 22, and you will have learned the basic principles in SELECT-O-MATIC zigzag stitching.

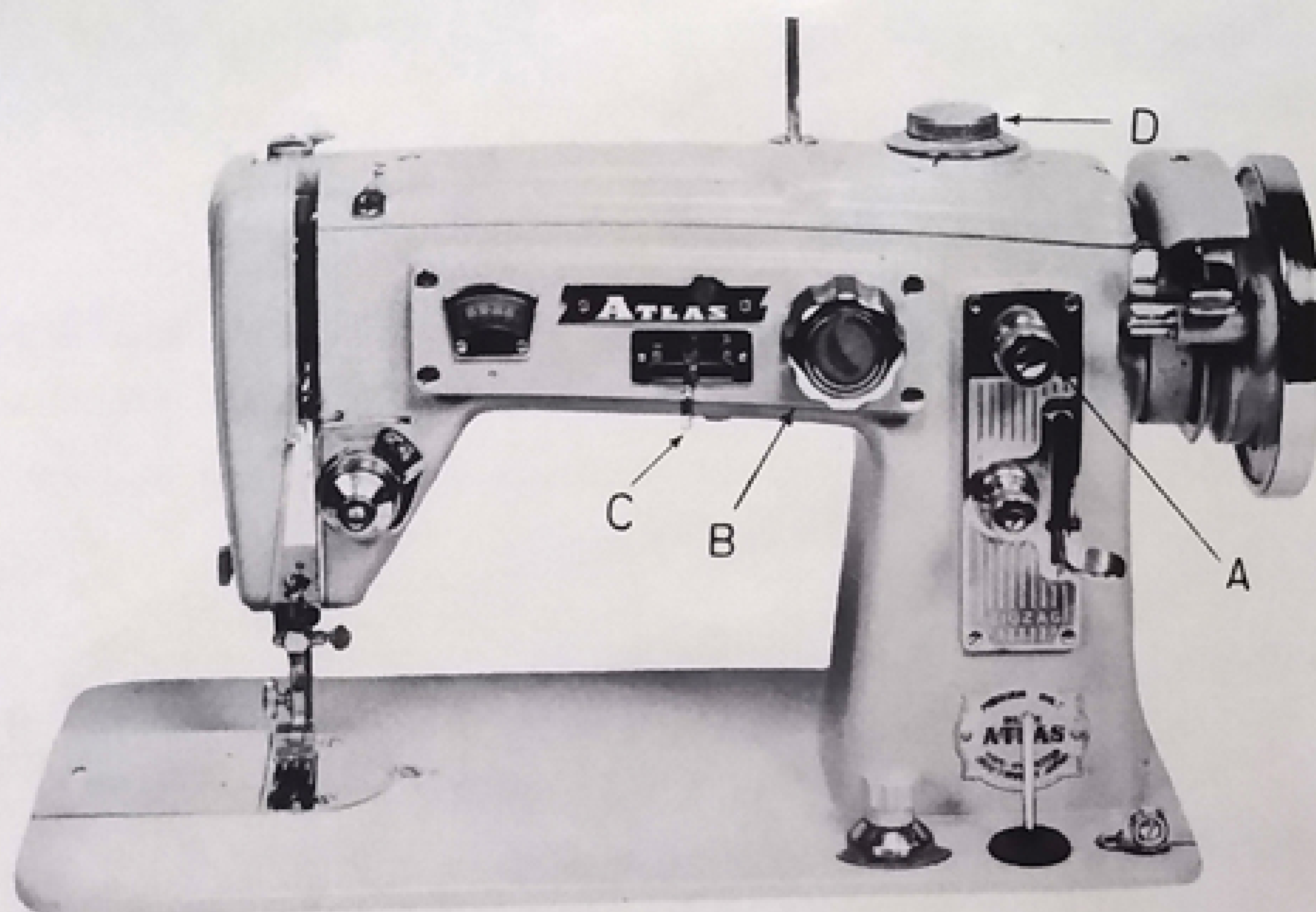
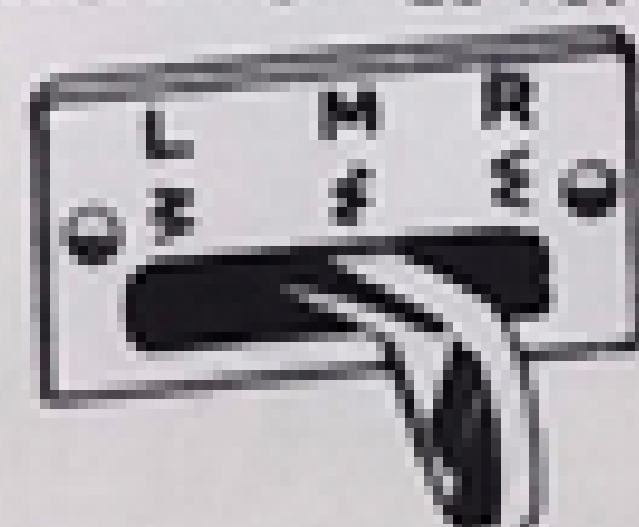


Fig. 22

1. Stitch Width Window



2. Needle-Control Lever



3. Automatic Control



4. Automatic Selector



5. Stitch Regulator



6. Automatic Stitch Indicator



Knob A—The Selector Knob—By turning this knob, you automatically select the pattern you desire. Choose your stitch pattern from the Pattern Selector Charts, turn Knob A to the correct pattern number and you are ready to sew.

To set Knob A, first grasp Knob B with the left hand and turn it to the right as far as it will go. While holding Knob B in this position, turn Knob A to the pattern chosen from the Pattern Selector Charts on shown on Pages 19 and 20.

Knob B—The Switch-Over Knob—This is the knob which allows you to switch the operation of your SELECT-O-MATIC from straight to fully automatic zigzag sewing and vice versa. It also allows you to set your machine for semi-automatic operation.

For fully automatic zigzag sewing or semi-automatic sewing—Pull out Knob B.

For manual sewing—Push in Knob B.

As to the length of stitch and how to obtain, see Page 12.

Knob C—The Needle Position Knob—After you have used Knob A to select your zigzag pattern, Knob C will allow you to apply this pattern to your fabric in any of three positions.....left, middle, or right.....as indicated on the Pattern Selector Charts. Choose which position you want and shift Knob C to L, M or R accordingly.

Knob D—The Indexer Knob—This knob will tell you at which point in the pattern the SELECT-O-MATIC is stitching. It also makes it possible for you to start your pattern at any point desired, simply by setting Knob D accordingly. If you wish to start your pattern at the beginning, Knob D is set at zero. (See Fig. 23.)

To set Knob D, first press Knob B inward as far as it will go. Then turn Knob D to the right until you have set it at the point desired. Now pull out Knob B and your SELECT-O-MATIC is ready to begin sewing.



Fig. 23

you see the stitch you choose


• Before You Start to Sew !

With this simple, easy-to-use Pattern Selector you just turn the dial until the arrow points to the picture of the pattern of your choice, then set the simple controls as indicated and start to sew without fear of a wrong stitch. All guess work has been completely eliminated...when you sew with your Atlas SELECT-O-MATIC.



• The Pattern Selector Chart

Chart 1 provides a simple visual means for you to see the pattern of stitch, select it, and set the SELECT-O-MATIC to sew it for you automatically.

For example, let us select this  pattern. The Selector Chart tells us to set Knob A to 2 and Knob C to M. To start from the very beginning of the pattern, we must set Knob D to zero.

Follow the instructions on Knob D setting procedure as above. Place the fabric in the machine, step on the foot pedal and, before your very eyes, you will see your SELECT-O-MATIC making the pattern you selected.

NOTE: The basic SELECT-O-MATIC patterns can be seen on the base of the machine's right side. For best results, the Satin Stitch should be used. (See Page 15.)

KNOB A-SELECTOR SETTING NUMBERS	KNOB C-NEEDLE POSITION		
	L LEFT	M MIDDLE	R RIGHT
0			
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

Chart 1

semi-automatic zig-zag sewing

Pattern Charts 2, 3 and 4 show only a fraction of the large variety of ornamental designs that can be made semi-automatically on the SELECT-O-MATIC. To stitch them on your machine, follow these simple instructions :

- 1. Set all the knobs in the same positions you do for Automatic Zig-Zag Sewing with the exception of Knob C.
- 2. Control Knob C manually. Move it from left to right and right to left, timing yourself by watching the red indicator in the Stitch Width Window that will tell you the width of the stitch.

• *To Produce the Pattern Designs in Chart 2*

Move Knob C from left to right or right to left each time the red arrow in the Stitch Width window reaches 4 and repeat the movement. (See Page 19)

0	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

Chart 2

0	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

Chart 3

• *To Produce the Pattern Designs in Chart 3*

Move the Knob C from left to right or right to left every second time the indicator in the Stitch Width window reaches 4. (See Page 19)

• *To Produce the Pattern Designs in Chart 4*

Move the Knob C from left to right or right to left every time the indicator in the Stitch Width window reaches 0 and repeat the movement. (See Page 19)

0	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

Chart 4

NEEDLE AND THREAD SIZES (USE 15 x 1 NEEDLE ONLY)

Sizes & Grades of Needles	Type of Fabric and Work to be Done	SIZE OF THREAD		
		Cotton	Silk	Linen
11-0 or B (Medium-Fine)	Medium light-weight and summertime fabrics. For house dresses, children's dresses, washable cotton dresses, aprons, curtains.	80 to 100	0 Twist	
½ or 14 (Medium)	Dress silks and cottons, light weight woolens, draperies, fabric furnishings. For general household sewing, fine men's shirts, smocks, window draperies and fabric decorations.	60 to 80	A & B Twist	
1 or 16 (Light-Heavy)	Heavy cretonne, madras, muslin, brocades and quilts. For men's work shirts, sturdy smocks and aprons, heavy quilting and fabric furnishings.	40 to 60	C Twist	
2 or 18 (Medium-Heavy)	Heavy woven coating, light weight canvas, bed ticking, upholstery and awning materials, slipcover fabrics. For work or sports uniforms, suits made of strong linen or cotton fabrics, awnings, slip covers and mattresses.	30 to 40	D Twist	
3 or 19 (Heavy)	Heavy woven suiting, coating, duck, ticking, drilling, canvas and sacking. For heavy wash uniforms, bedding supplies for hospitals, hotels and camps.	10 to 30	E Twist	60 to 80
4 or 21 (Extra-Heavy)	For bags, canvas, coarse cloths and heavy goods.	Very Coarse		40 to 60

how to make buttonholes and sew on buttons

1. Change the zigzag foot and attach the buttonhole presser foot.

See Page 14.

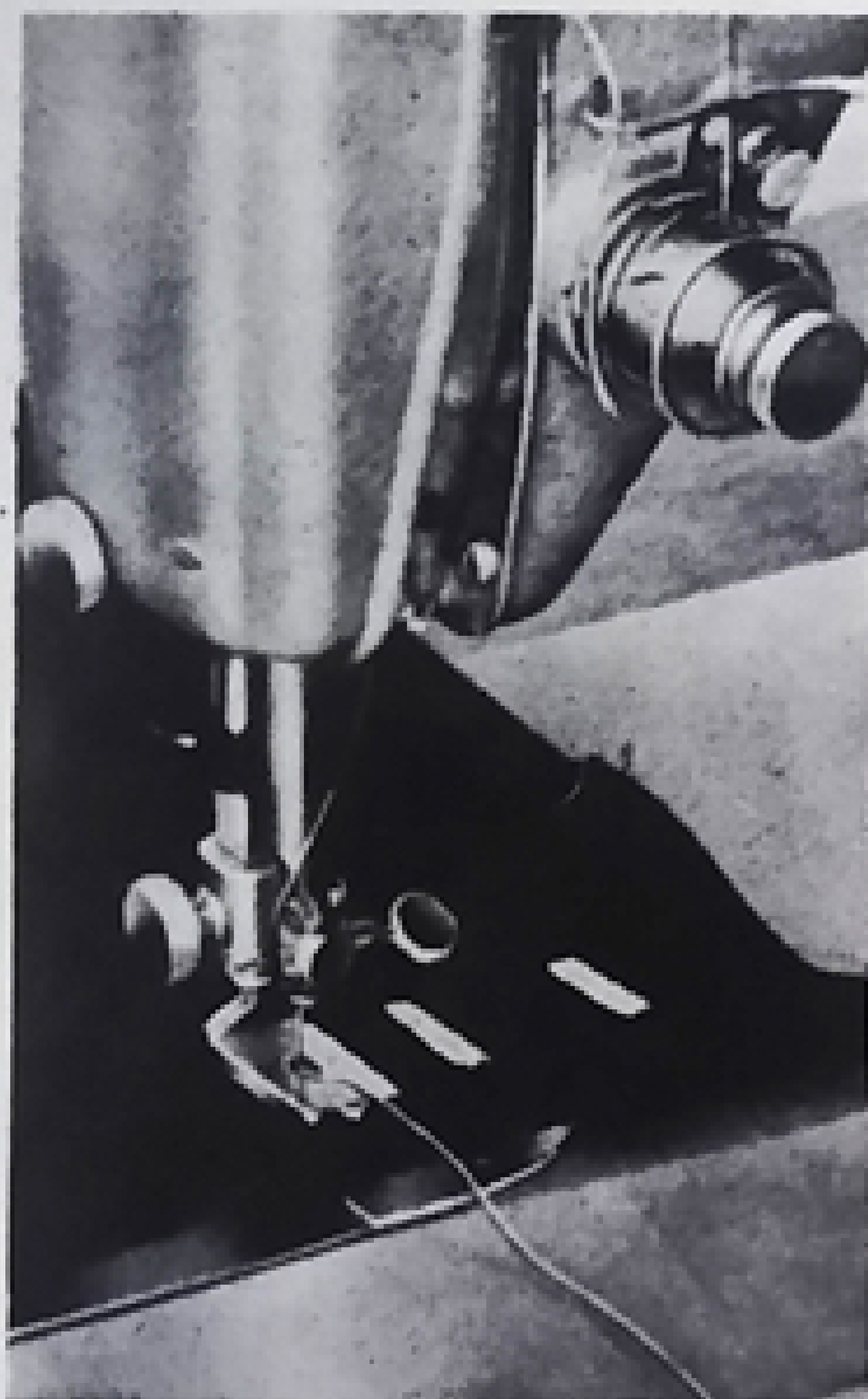


Fig. 24

2. Set Knob A to 1.
3. Set Knob C to L.
4. Push in Knob B.
5. Set Knob D to 2.
6. Set the stitch regulating dial to $\frac{1}{4}$.
7. Start sewing to length X as shown in Fig. 25 A.
8. Now turn the material around 180 degrees so that now X appears on bottom as shown in Fig. 25 B.
9. Raise the needle to its highest position and turn Knob B to the right as far as it will go and hold it in this position to make a few full width stitches as shown in Fig. 25 C.

10. Release Knob B and sew the other side of the buttonhole, as shown on Fig. D. When you have reached the desired length, close the ends by turning Knob B to the right and make a few full width stitches as shown in Fig. 25 E.
11. Now separate the two sewn rows with a cutting blade.

Note : For added strength for buttonholes in soft materials, use a cord or "gimp" which you insert into the small hole in front of the buttonhole foot. As you sew, the zigzag stitches cover the cord, thus giving added strength and body to the buttonhole.

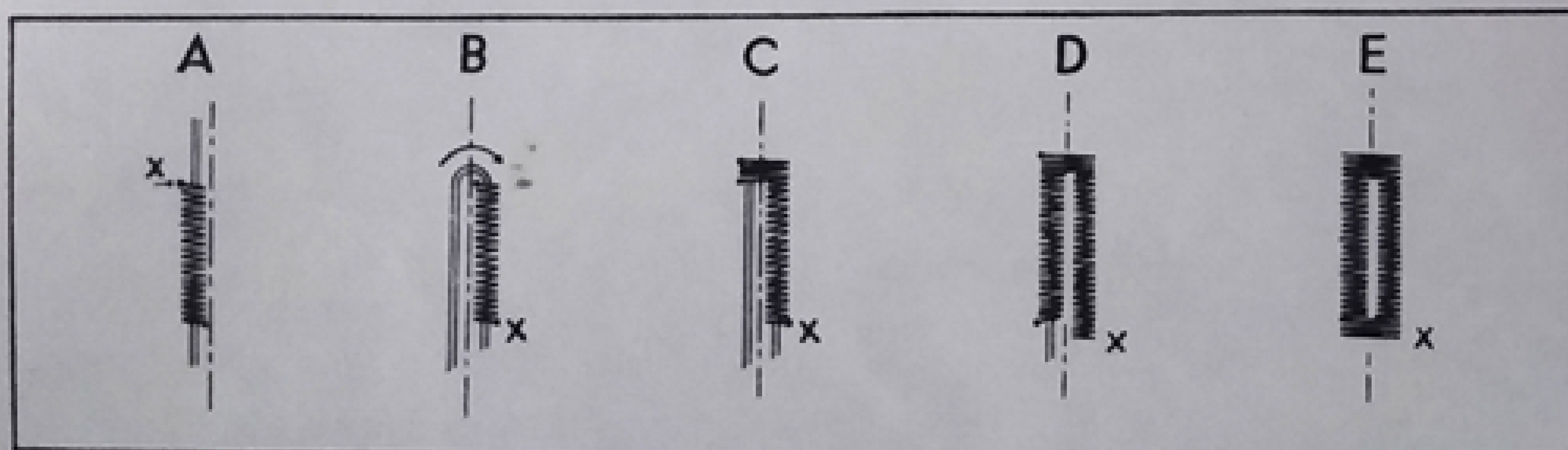


Fig. 25

In order that you make the perfect buttonhole you desire, we suggest that you make a few sample buttonholes on a piece of the garment material you are sewing.

• *Two-Hole Buttons*



1. Remove the zigzag foot and attach the button-sewing foot. See Page 14.
2. Drop the feed. See Page 13, Fig. 14.
3. Raise the presser foot bar.
4. Set Knob A to 1.
5. Set Knob D to 4 or less, according to the distance of the holes in the button.
6. Press in Knob B.
7. Set the stitch regulating dial to O.
8. Set Knob C to M.
9. Place fabric under presser foot.
10. Place the button between the presser foot and the fabric with the holes in a horizontal line (which is the direction the needle zigzags from left to right) and lower the presser foot.
11. Rotate the hand wheel slowly towards you, making sure the needle enters the holes in the button. Slowly start the machine, making about six or seven stitches. To knot the thread, set Knob D to O and Knob C to L and make three or four stitches.

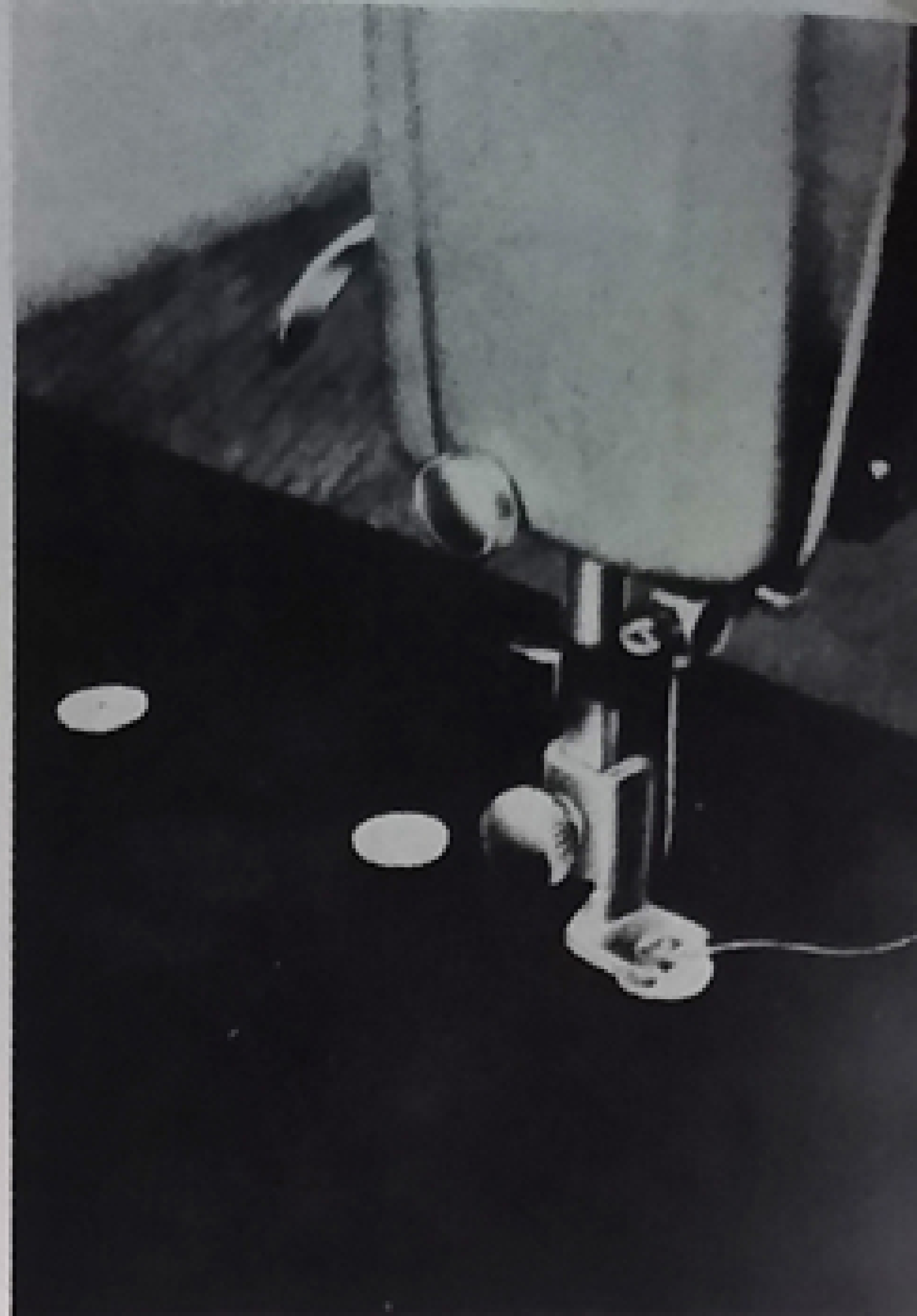


Fig. 26

• *Four-Hole Buttons*



1. Proceed the same as for two-hole buttons for the first two holes.
2. Lift the presser foot and move the fabric so that the next two holes are in line with the needle. Lower the presser foot and sew slowly.
3. To knot the thread, set Knob D to O and Knob C to L and make three or four stitches.

• *Four-Hole Buttons — Cross-Stitch*



1. Proceed the same as for the two holes for the first two holes, but holding the button under the presser foot in a cross position.
2. Turn the fabric so that the holes in the button will be at right angles to the first two holes.
3. To knot the thread, set Knob D to O and Knob C to L. Make three or four stitches.

the automatic darning

When you use your SELECT-O-MATIC for darning, embroidery and applique, you should regulate the feeding of the material according to the design you are following, or the form the darning takes. For this reason, you must first completely drop the feed by turning Drop Feed Knob to the right to number 4. This makes it possible for you to feed the

fabric into the machine in any direction, according to the requirement of the work.

Then press the Release Finger (A) as shown in Fig. 26, and the pressure on the presser foot will be completely relieved.

You will find that different materials require different pressures for perfect sewing. Find the correct pressure, press down the pressure regulator (B) as shown in Fig. 26 a step at a time until the suitable pressure is obtained.

Remember, the lighter the material, the lighter the pressure required. The heavier the material, the heavier the pressure.

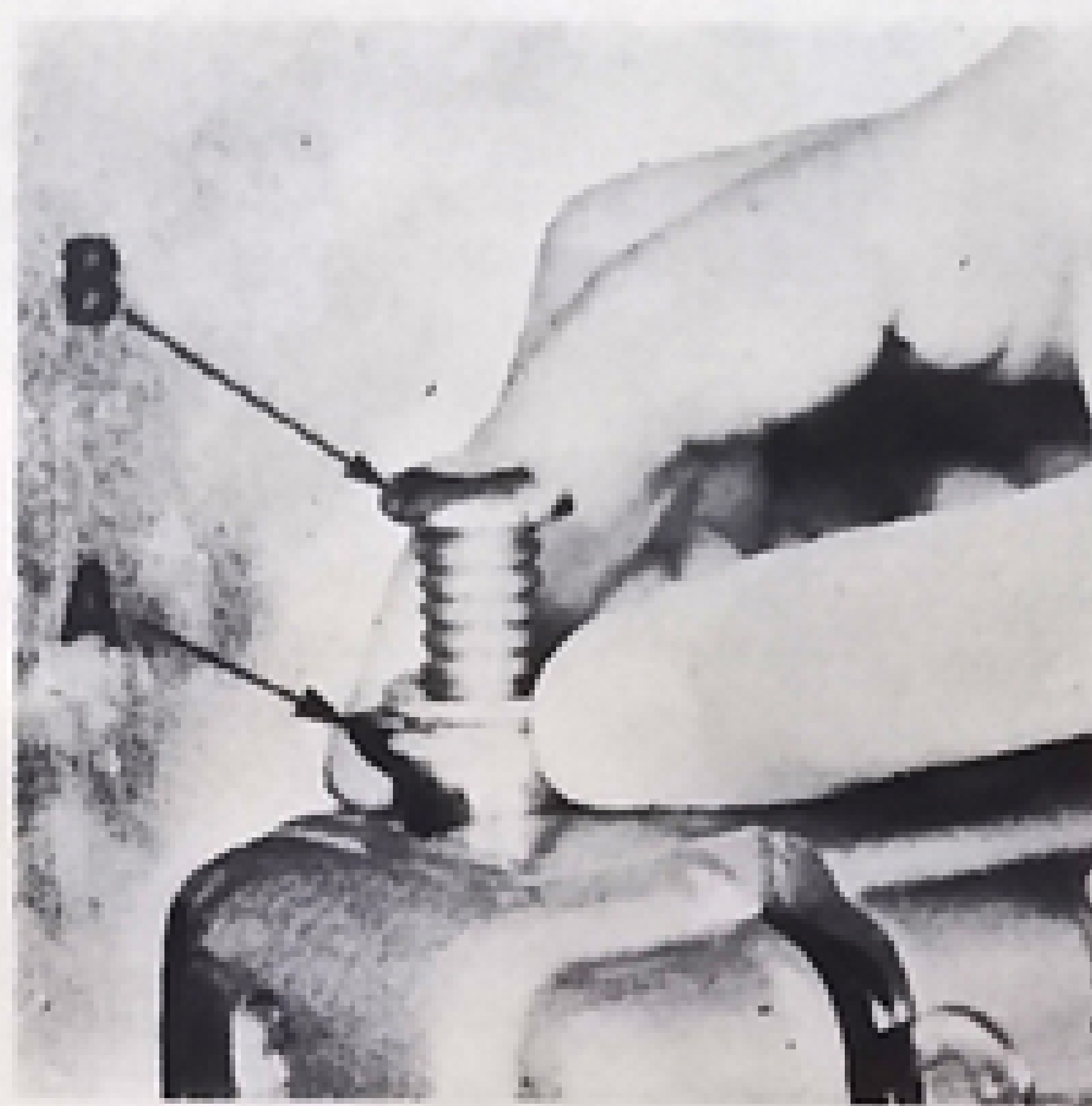


Fig. 26 A

to attach the spring darning foot

1. Remove the zig-zag foot. The spring darning foot **is not** attached to presser bar. It is attached to the needle bar as shown in Fig. 27.

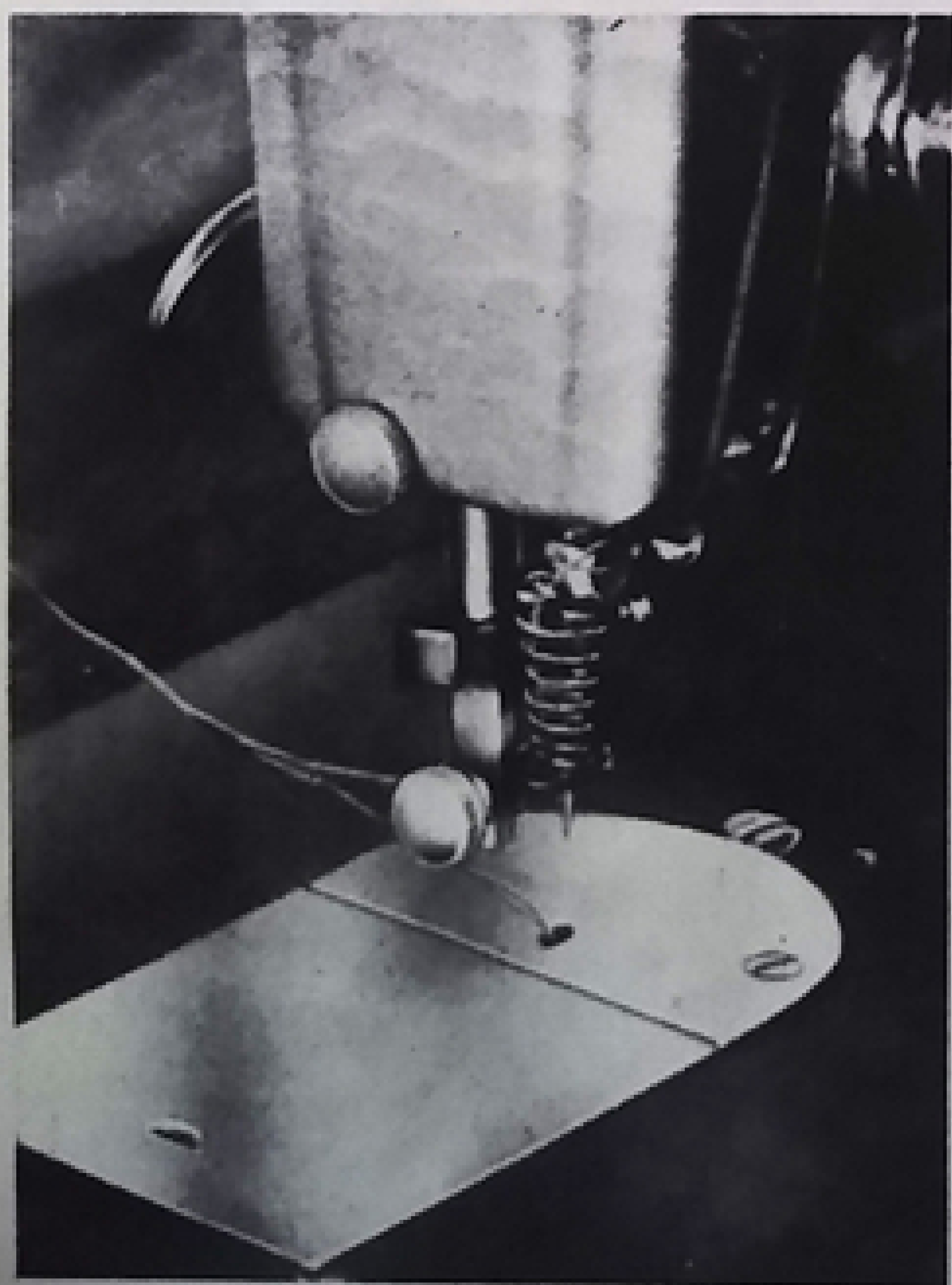


Fig. 27

2. Hold the spring foot in your left hand with the arch-shaped part toward you as shown.
3. Direct the needle into the center circle by tilting the spring foot as shown.
4. Raise it up and with your right hand lift the free end of the arch-shaped part over the shank of the needle clamp and the spring foot will spring into place.
5. To remove the spring foot reverse the procedure.

embroidering, darning and monogramming

1. Remove the zig-zag foot and attach the spring darning foot. See Page 24.
2. Remove the zig-zag needle plate and place the darning plate in position. See Page 13.



Fig. 28

3. Drop the feed.
4. Set Knob A to 1.
5. Push Knob B in.
6. Set Knob C to M.
7. Set Knob D to O.
8. Set the stitch regulating dial to O.
9. Place work in embroidering or darning hoop.
10. Operate the machine at **slow speed** and feed the work accordingly.

how to sew braids and raised applique stitches

1. Remove zig-zag foot and attach the cording foot. (See Page 14).
2. Set Knob A to 1 or 2.
3. Set Knob C to M.
4. Push Knob B in.
5. Set Knob D according to the size of the cord or "gimp" you are using. For thin cord, use a small zig-zag stitch; for thick cord, use a wide zig-zag stitch.
6. Pull the cord "gimp" through the hole in the front of the cording foot.
7. Start to sew slowly and follow the design carefully. See Fig. 29.

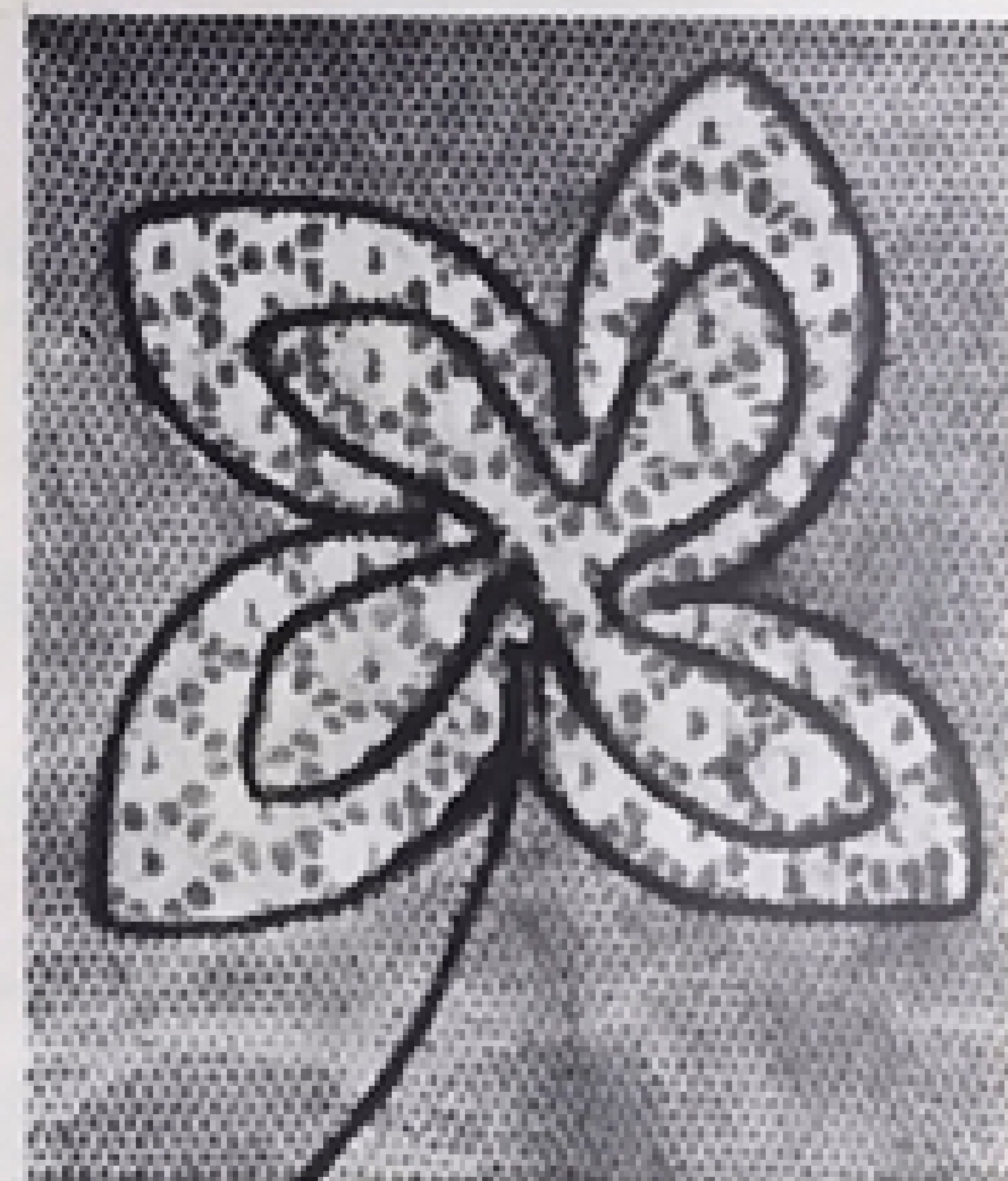


Fig. 29

how to make cut-out applique work

1. Baste the design to the material. See Page 12.
2. Place the work under the presser foot and embroider carefully following the design. See, above.
3. Cut away the surplus material close to the design, taking care not to cut the stitches.

how to make a hem

1. Remove the zig-zag foot and attach the hemmer foot. See Page 14.

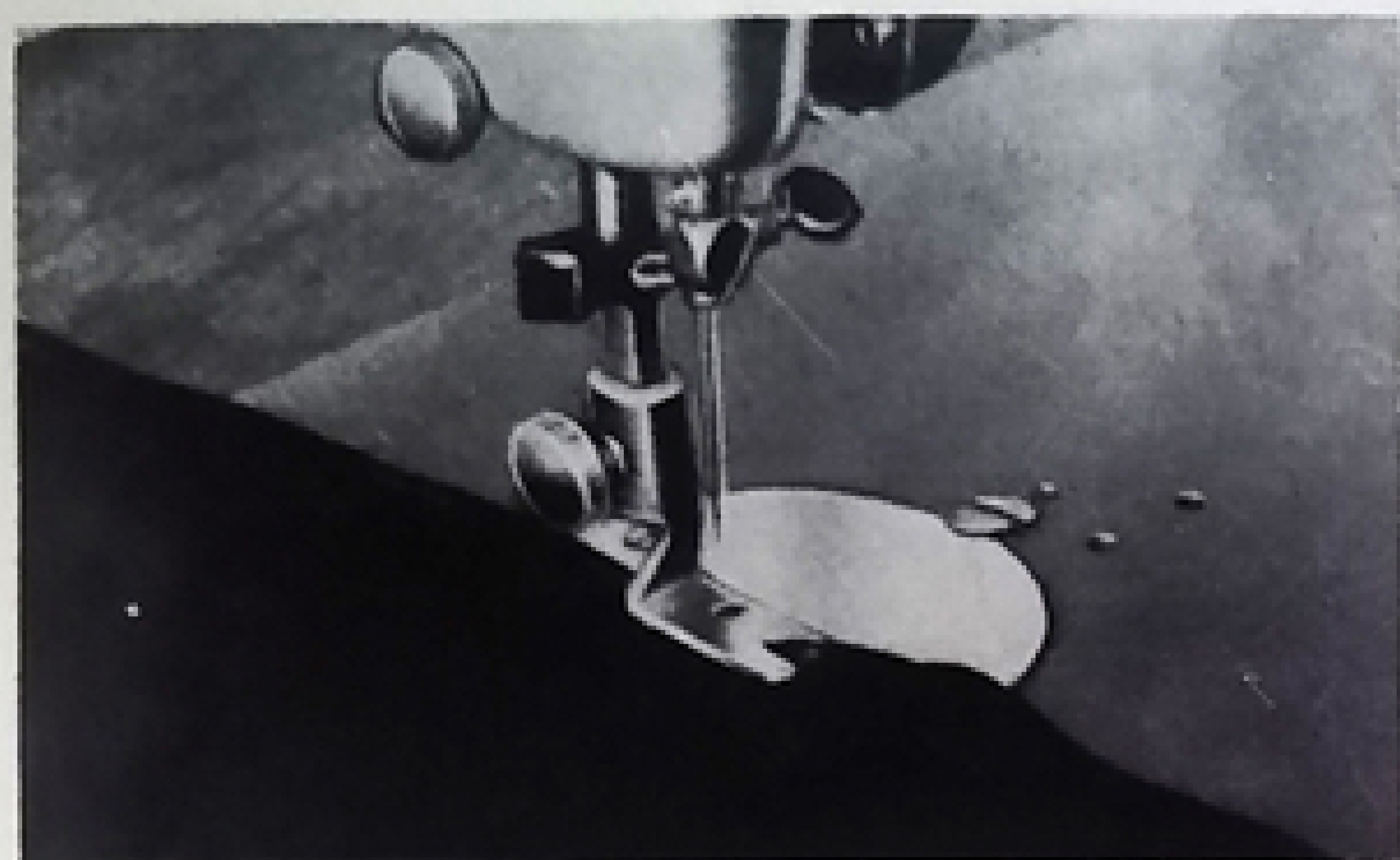


Fig. 30

2. Set Knob A to 1 or 2.
3. Push Knob B in.
4. Set Knob C to M.
5. Set Knob D to 2 or 3.
6. Set the stitch regulating dial to 2, 3 or 4.
7. Insert the edge you wish to hem into the scroll opening of the

hemmer, and lower the foot.

8. Guide the material evenly making sure that one half of the scroll opening is filled with the edge of the material. Start to sew slowly.

NOTE : You can use the narrow hemmer or the wide hemmer depending on the hem you desire.

how to make the shell stitch

This stitch is especially useful for thin materials such as silk, chiffon, and rayon. To make this stitch, proceed the same as for hemming using hemmer foot. Important : Make sure that the upper tension is a little tighter than normal.

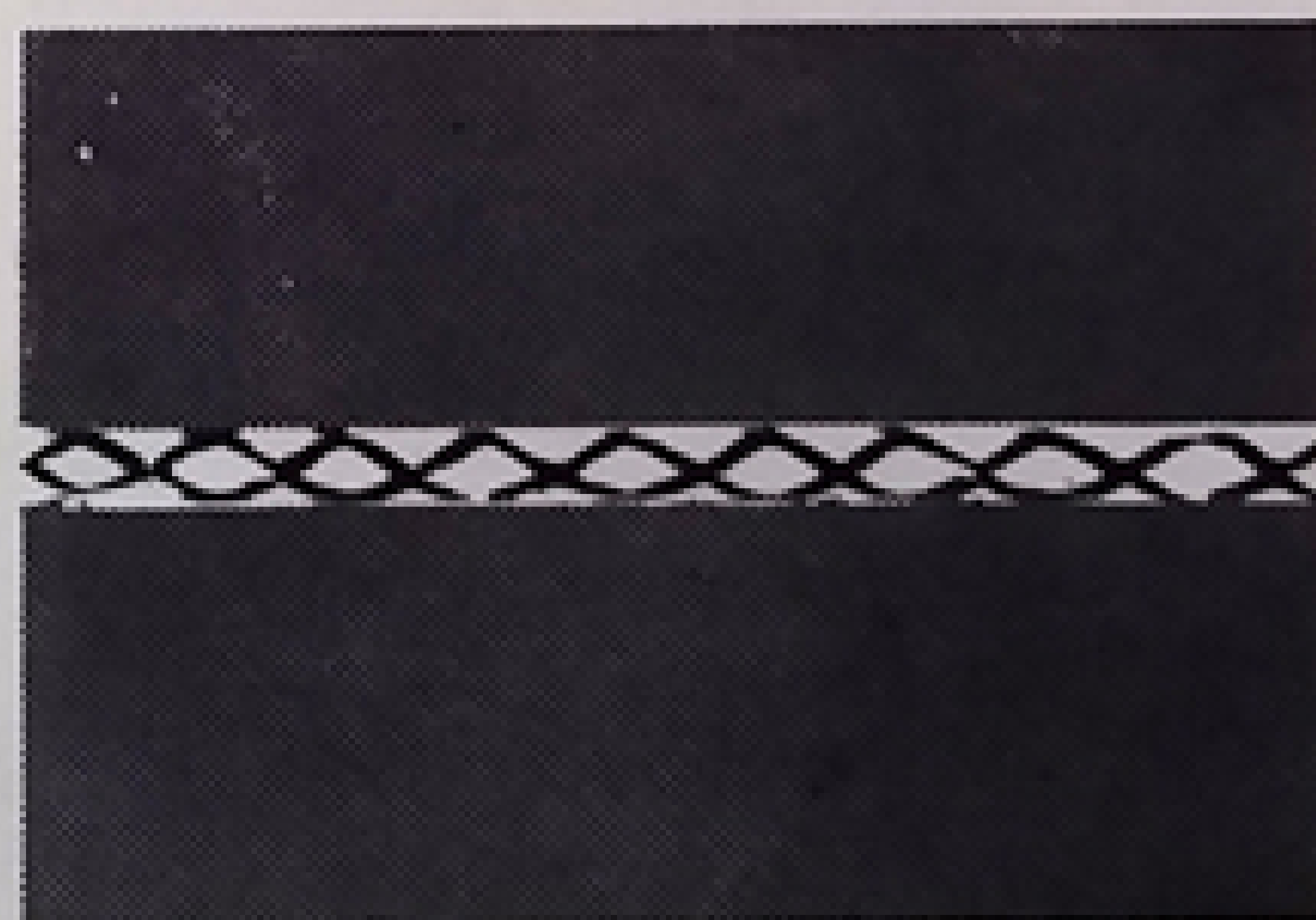


Fig. 31

to hem lace

Proceed as for hemming. (See above)
Insert the lace in the hemmer foot and guide the lace evenly.

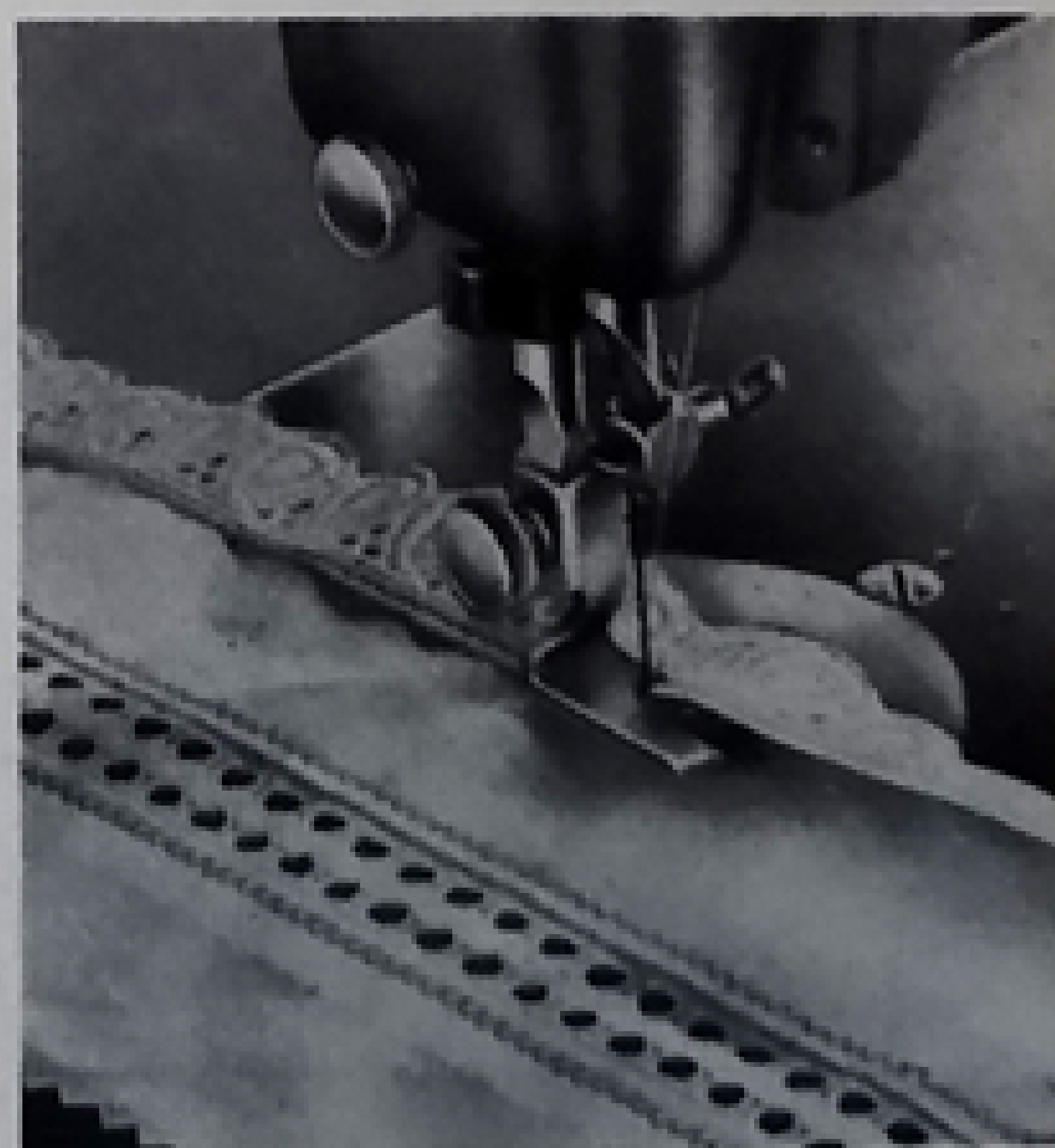


Fig. 32

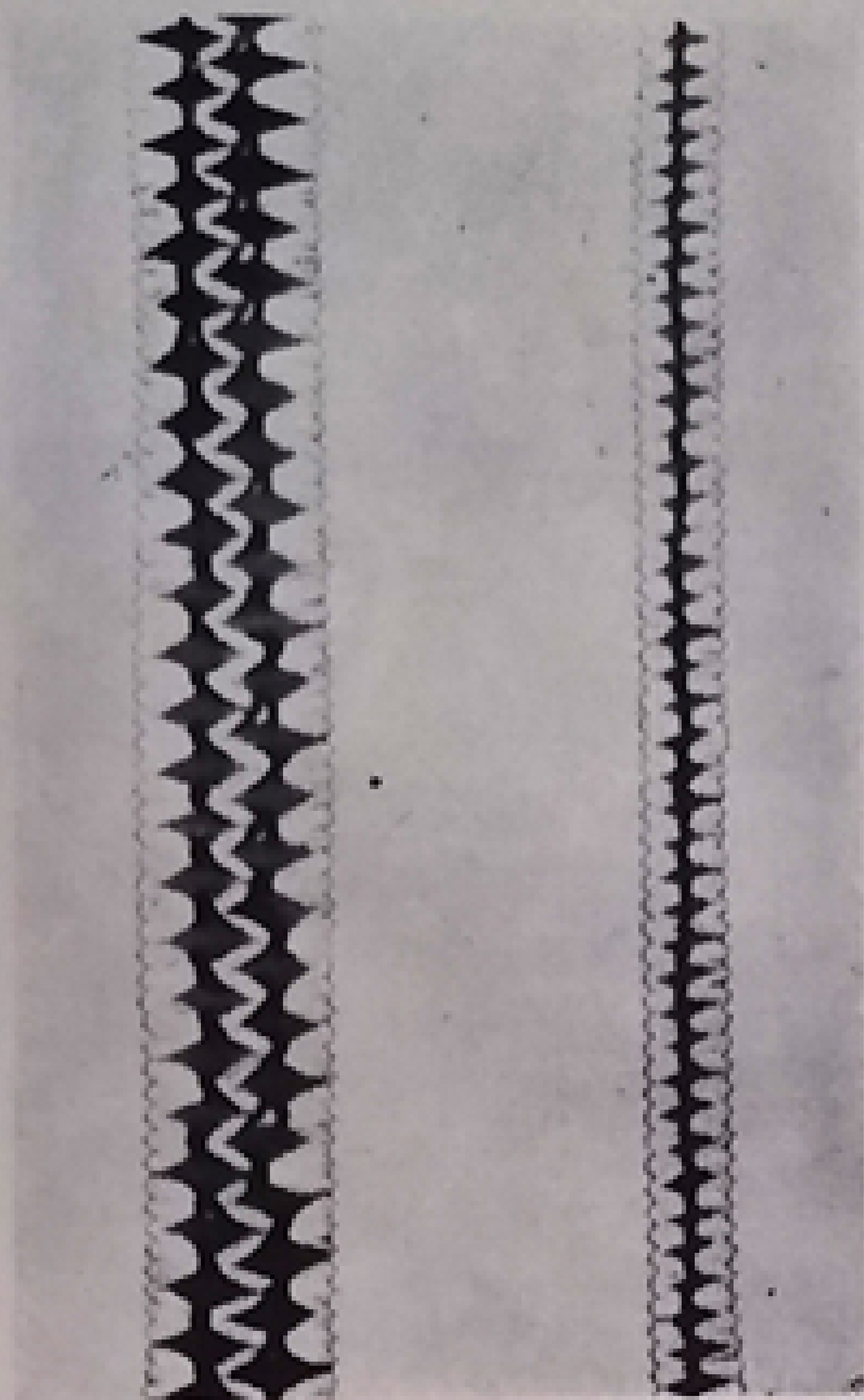


Fig. 33

how to hemstitch

1. Set Knob C to M.
2. Set Knob D to $2\frac{1}{4}$ or 3.
3. Push in Knob B.
4. Set stitch regulating dial to 3.
5. Draw out desired number of threads from the material.
6. Place the material under the zig-zag presser foot and start to sew slowly.
7. Make sure the stitch is close to the edge into the space from which you draw the threads.
8. After stitching the one side, stitch the other side in the same manner.

Note : You can obtain a picot edge by cutting between the parallel lines of stitching.

to make flat felled seams

1. Remove the zig-zag foot and attach the narrow hemmer foot. See Page 14.
2. Set Knob A to 1.
3. Push Knob B in.
4. Set Knob C to M.
5. Set Knob D to 2 or 3.
6. Set the stitch regulating dial to 2 or 3.
7. Lay the materials on top of each other with the right sides facing. The left edge of the top material overlaps the edge of the bottom material about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch.
8. Place the material under the foot using the long toe as a guide. See Fig. 34.
9. Flatten out material keeping the right sides down the edge of the fabric upright as shown in Fig. 34.
10. Now lift the foot and fold over the edges of the material to the left and insert them into the scroll opening of the foot.
11. Lower the foot and start to sew slowly and guide the material evenly.

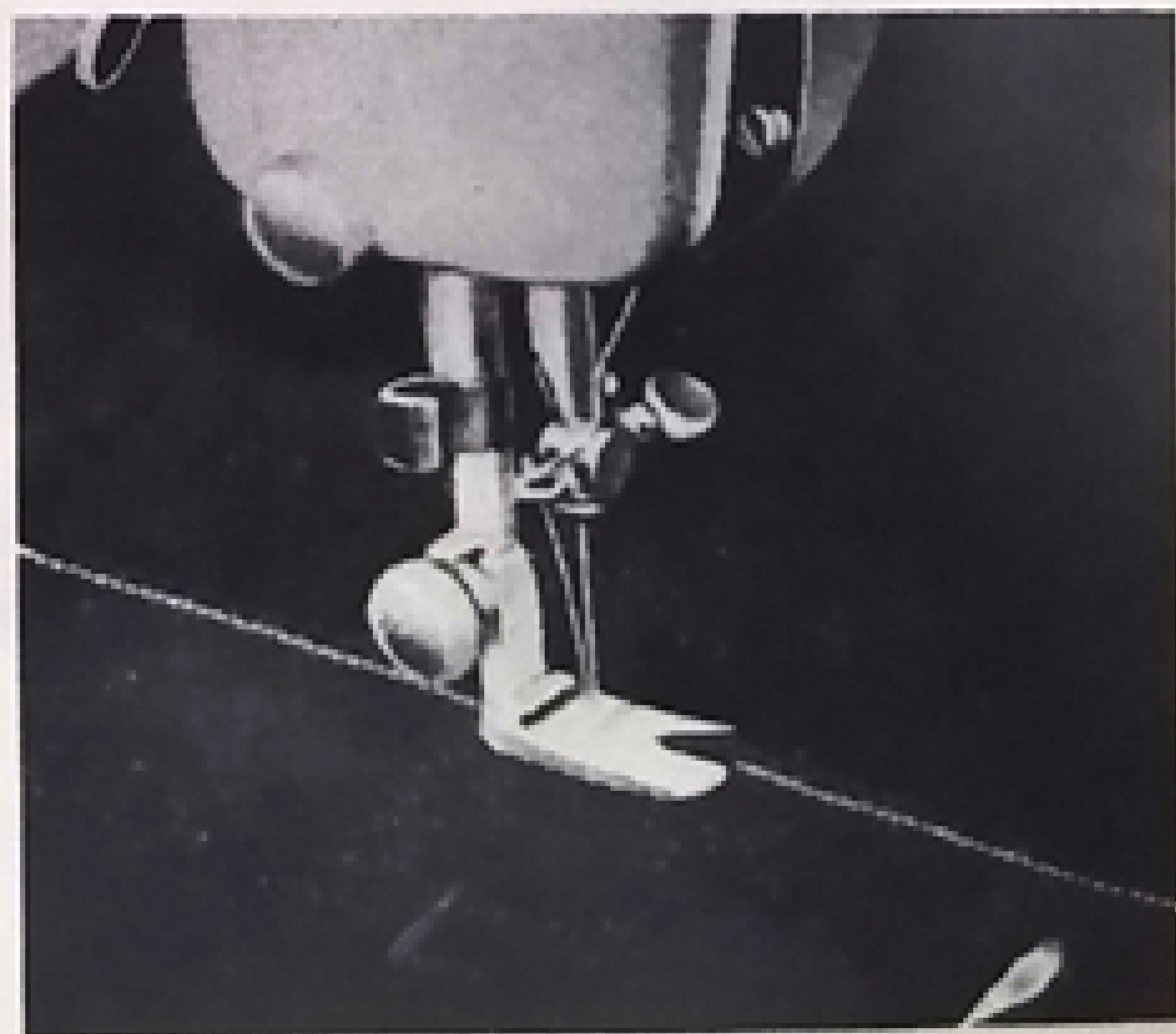


Fig. 34

to make the overlock stitch

1. Set the stitch regulating dial to $\frac{1}{4}$ or to a longer stitch, depending upon the closeness of the overlock you desire.

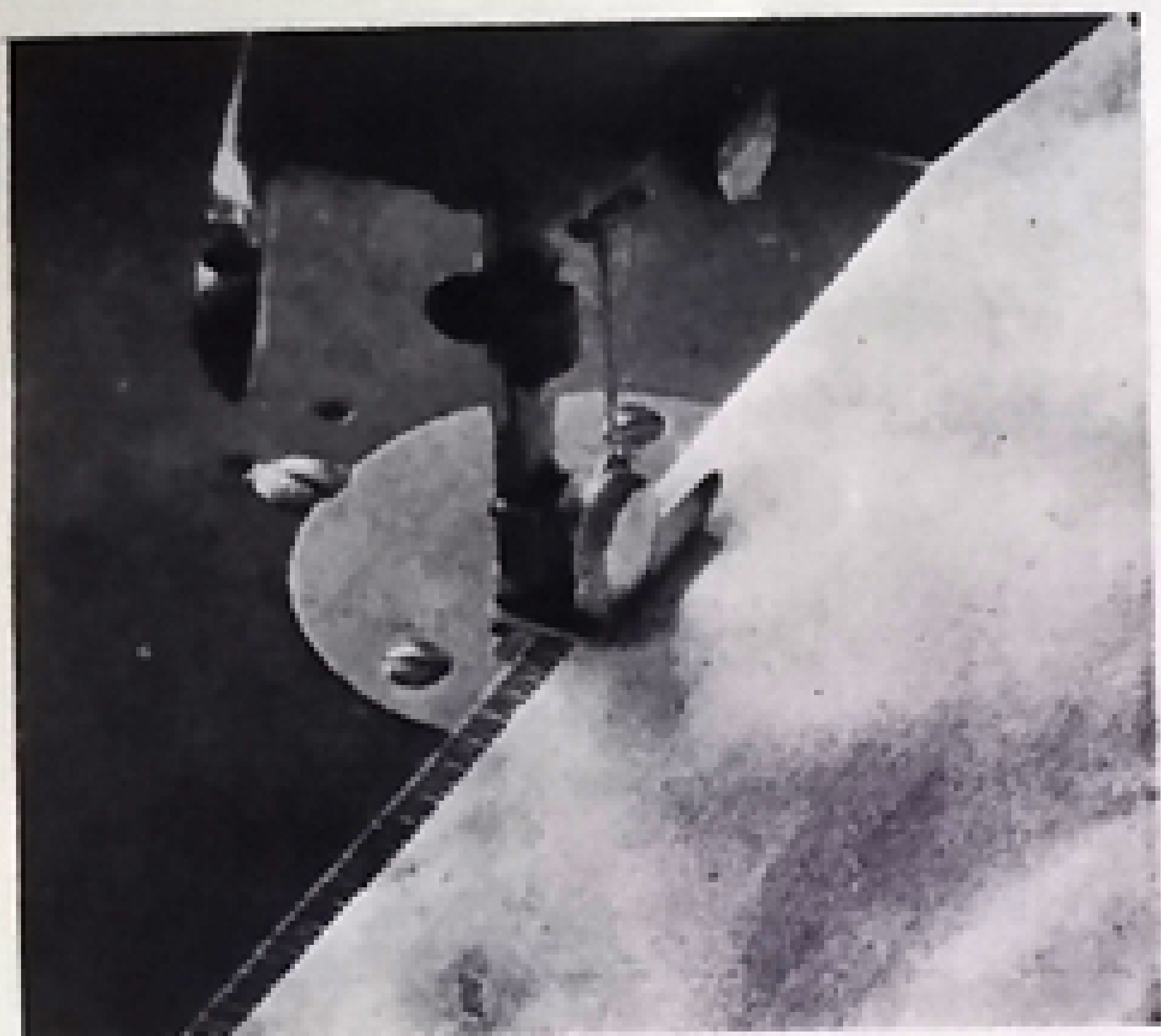


Fig. 35

2. Set Knob C to M.
3. Set Knob A to 1.
4. Set Knob D to 4 or less, depending upon the width of the overlock you desire.
5. Place the edge of the material under the presser foot and

make sure that the stitch is formed a trifle inside the raw edge of the material. See Fig. 35.

how to make the blind stitch

1. Remove the zig-zag foot and attach the zig-zag stitch hemmer foot. See Page 14.
2. Set Knob A to 1.
3. Push Knob B in.
4. Set Knob C to M.
5. Set Knob D to 2 or 3.
6. Set the stitch regulating dial to 2, 3 or 4.
7. Fold the material to the size of hem desired, with a $\frac{1}{16}$ " overlap on the bottom fold, as shown in Fig. 36 A.
8. Make the stitch as shown in Fig. 36 B.
9. After stitching is finished, unfold the material as shown in Fig. 36 C and you will have the Blind Stitch.

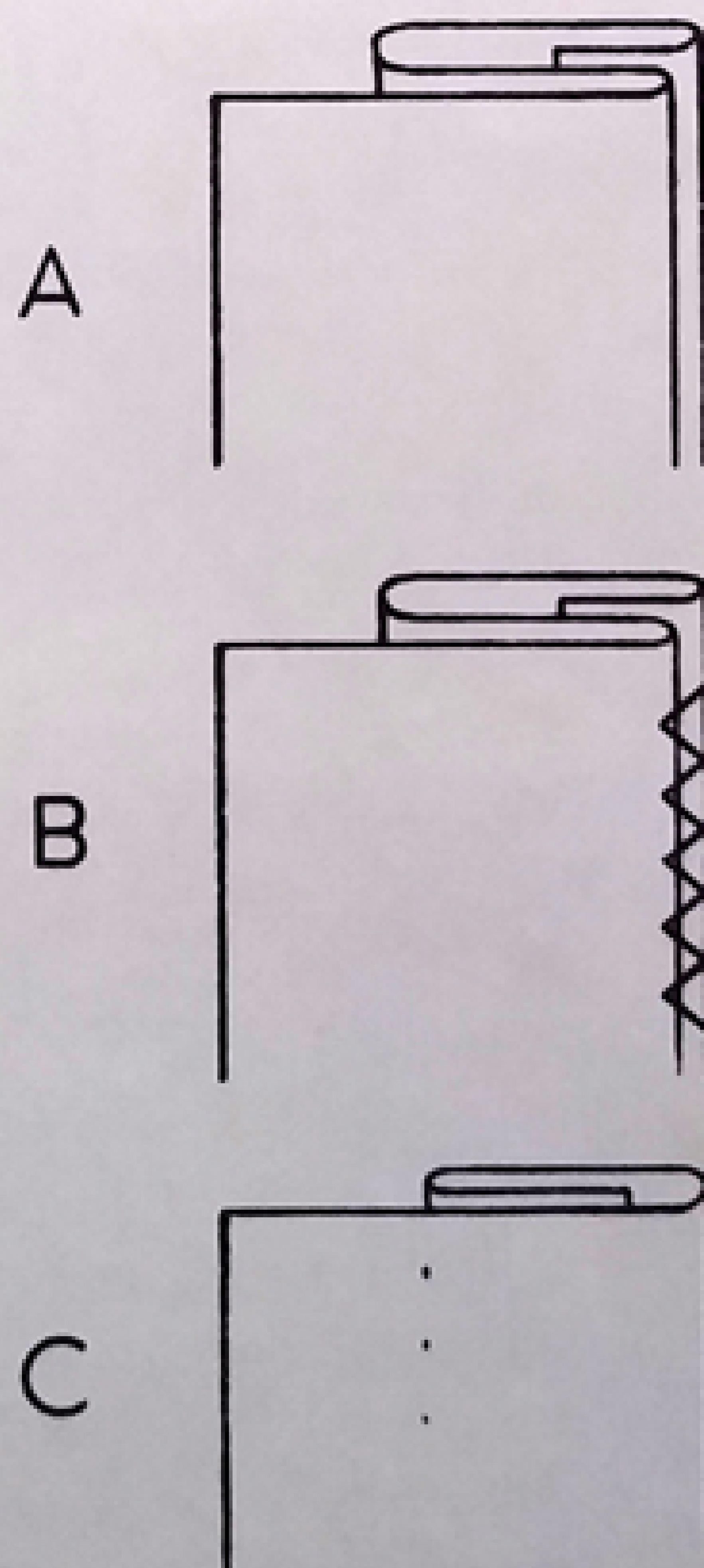


Fig. 36

to use the cloth guide

When you desire to sew close to the edge of a seam or a wide seam up to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in a straight and uniform line, the cloth guide will help you do it.

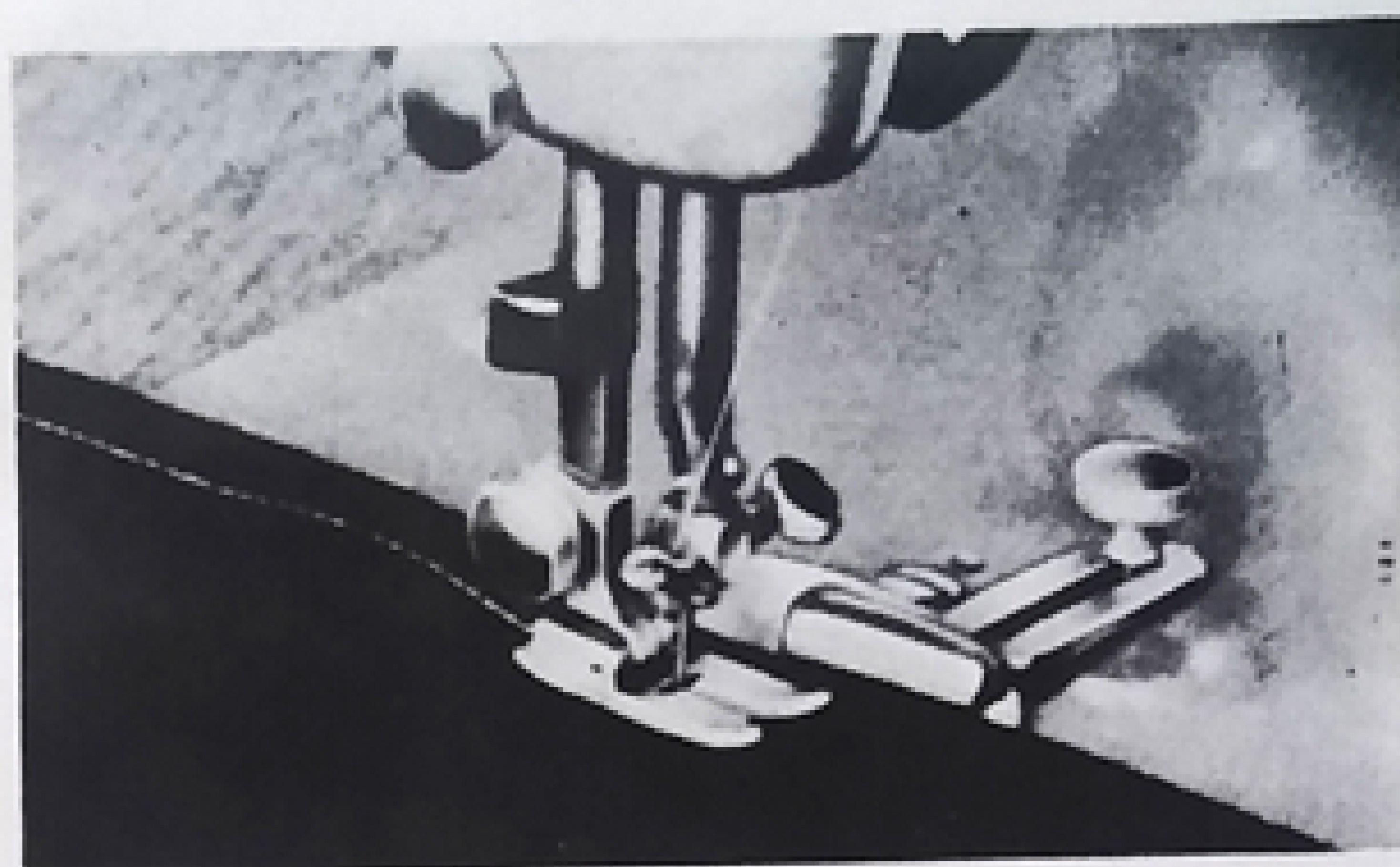


Fig. 37

To attach the cloth guide place it over a hole to the right of the needle in the bed of the machine. Place the thumb screw through the guide slot, adjusting the guide to the desired distance and fasten it firmly.

how to use the adjustable zipper foot

1. Set the machine for straight stitch sewing. See Page 15.
2. Remove the Presser foot and attach the Adjustable Zipper Foot
3. Fig. 37 A shows the Zipper Foot set to sew on

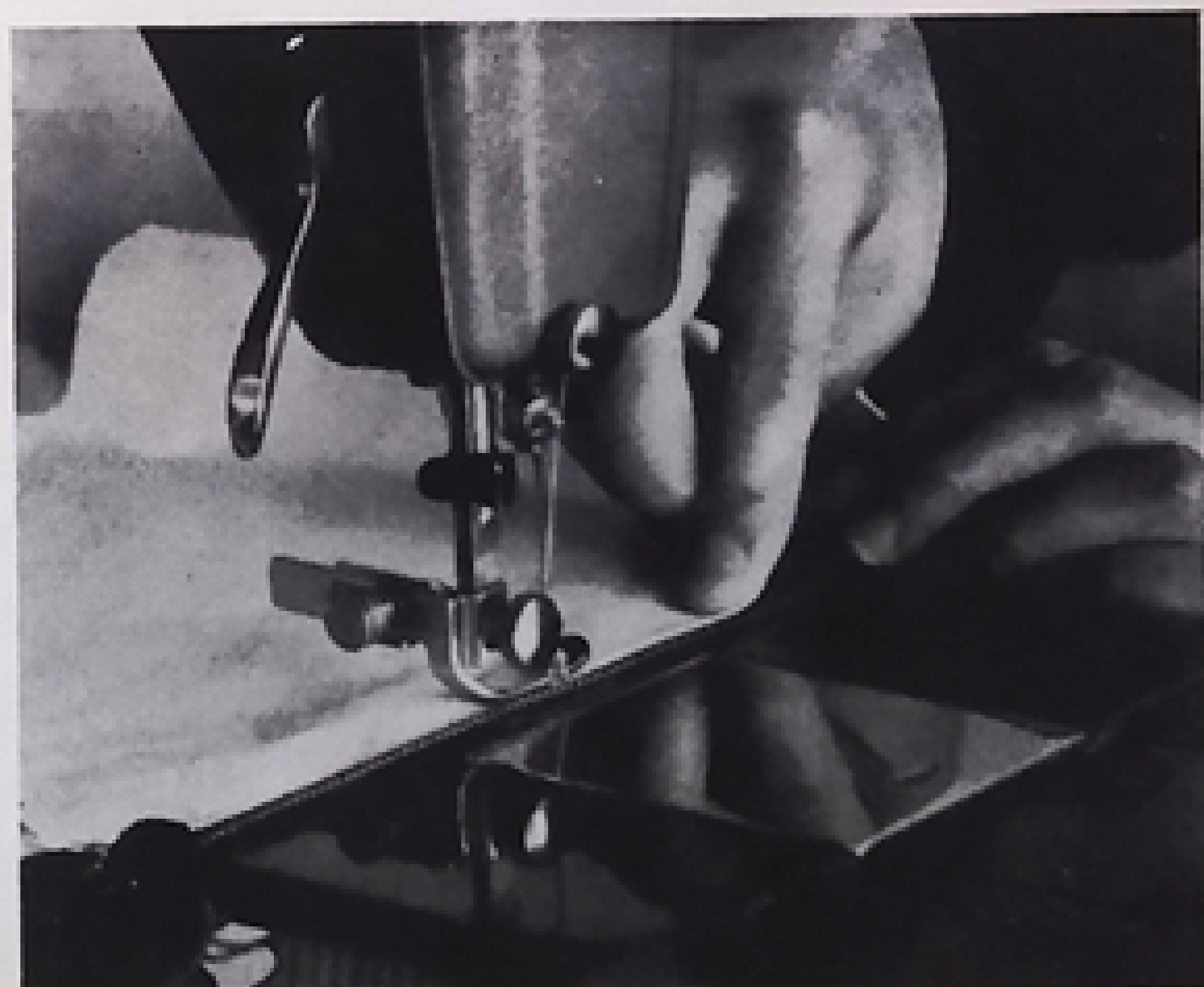


Fig. 37 A

- the right of the needle, close to the edge of the material which is turned to form a placket or opening so as to avoid striking the Zipper links.
4. Now, to sew on the opposite side of the Zipper fastener, loosen screw and slide the zipper foot over to the left of the needle so as to sew close to the edge without striking the zipper links.

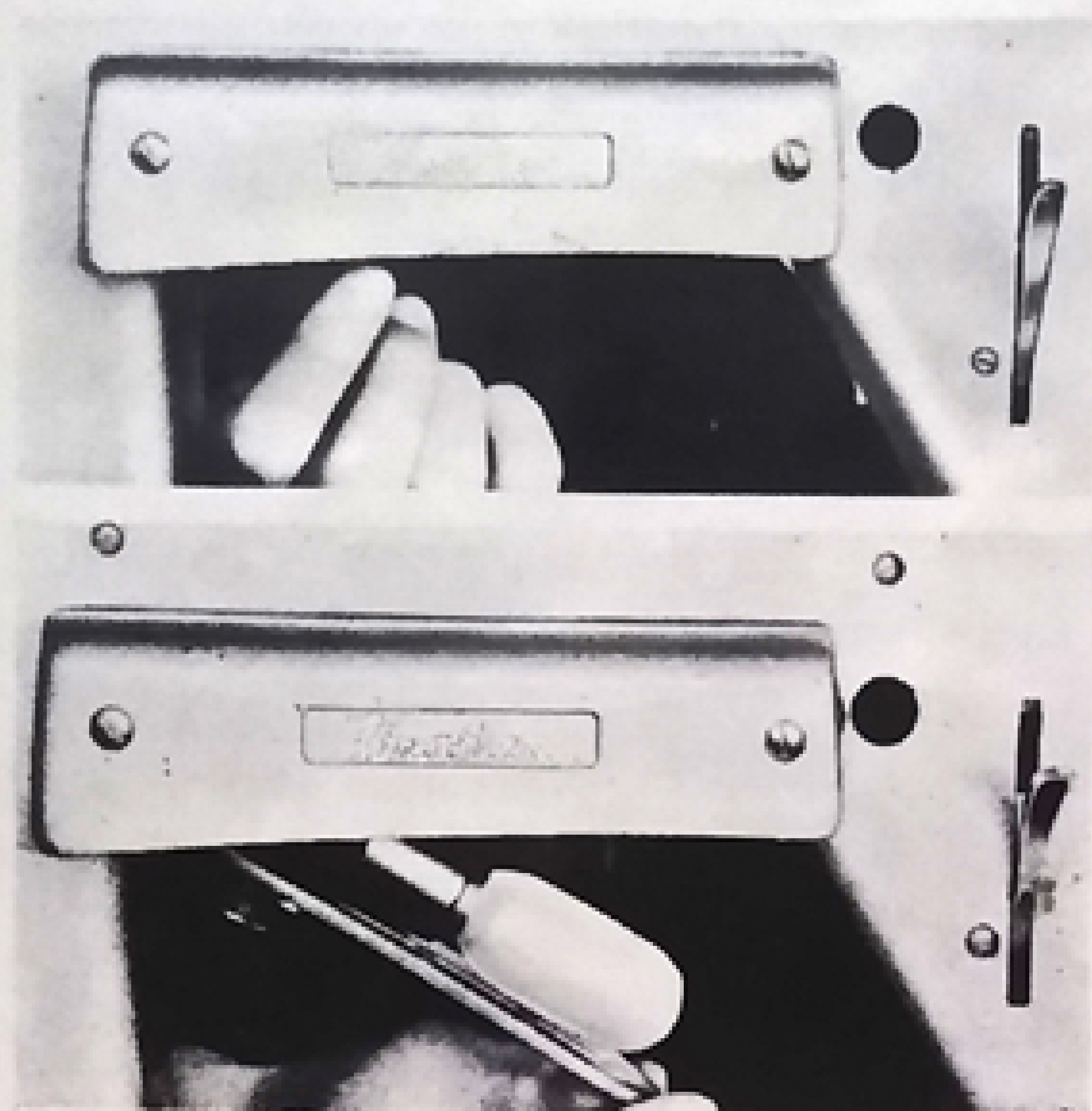


Fig. 38

in with your left hand and then twist it in the direction away from you and pull it out. To replace the bulb, fit the two nibs of the bulb into the slots of the socket. Press it in, twist it toward you and take your hand away. See Fig. 38.

the sewlight

By turning the switch (32 in Fig. 1 A), you can turn the Sewlight on or off as you wish. You'll find that your Sewlight switch turns both left and right for your convenience. To change the sewlight bulb pull down the holding grill by using the thumb and forefinger. To remove the bulb first press it

to oil the Select-o-matic

If you use the machine on an average of one hour per day, you must lubricate it at least once a week with a good quality sewing machine oil.

When a machine is unused for any length of time, the oil will dry up. Therefore, before lubricating, wash out the dried-up oil with benzine or kerosene and dry with a cloth.

Raise the presser bar a few times to loosen it and also rotate the balance wheel by hand a few times in the direction away from you.

Now re-lubricate the machine and let it run for a few moments. Pay special attention to all lubricating points as shown in Fig. 39, 40 and 41.

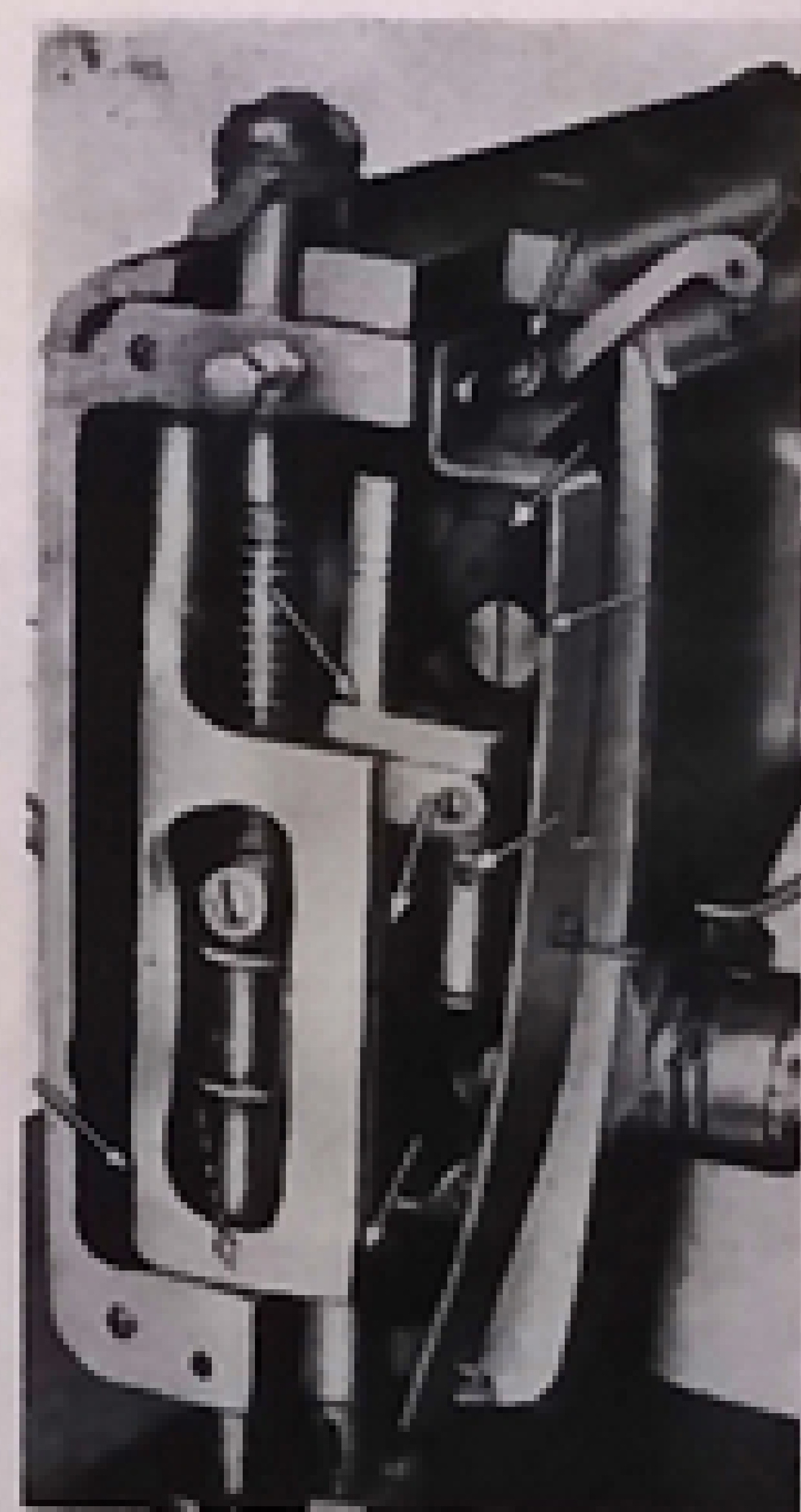


Fig. 39

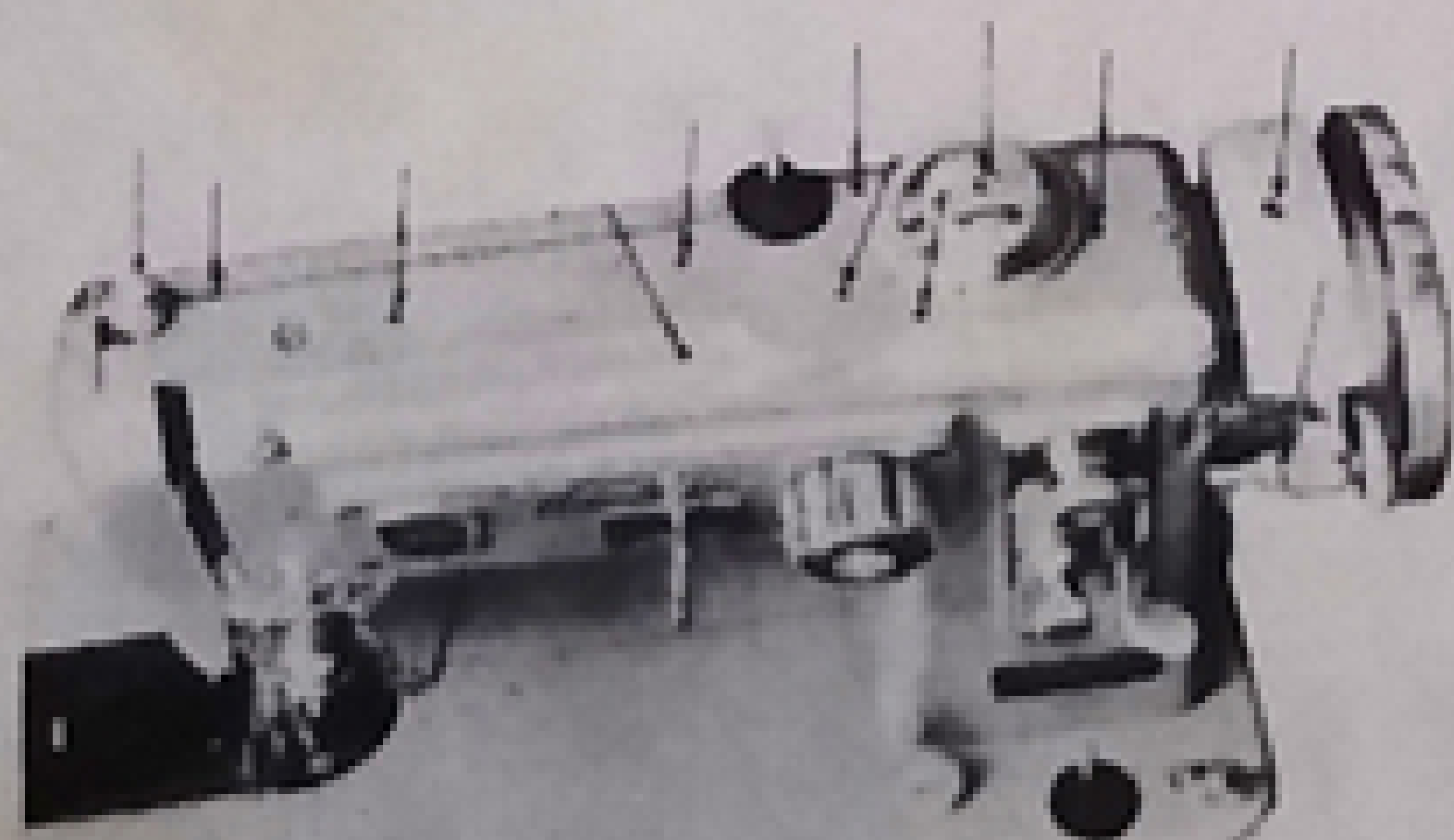


Fig. 40

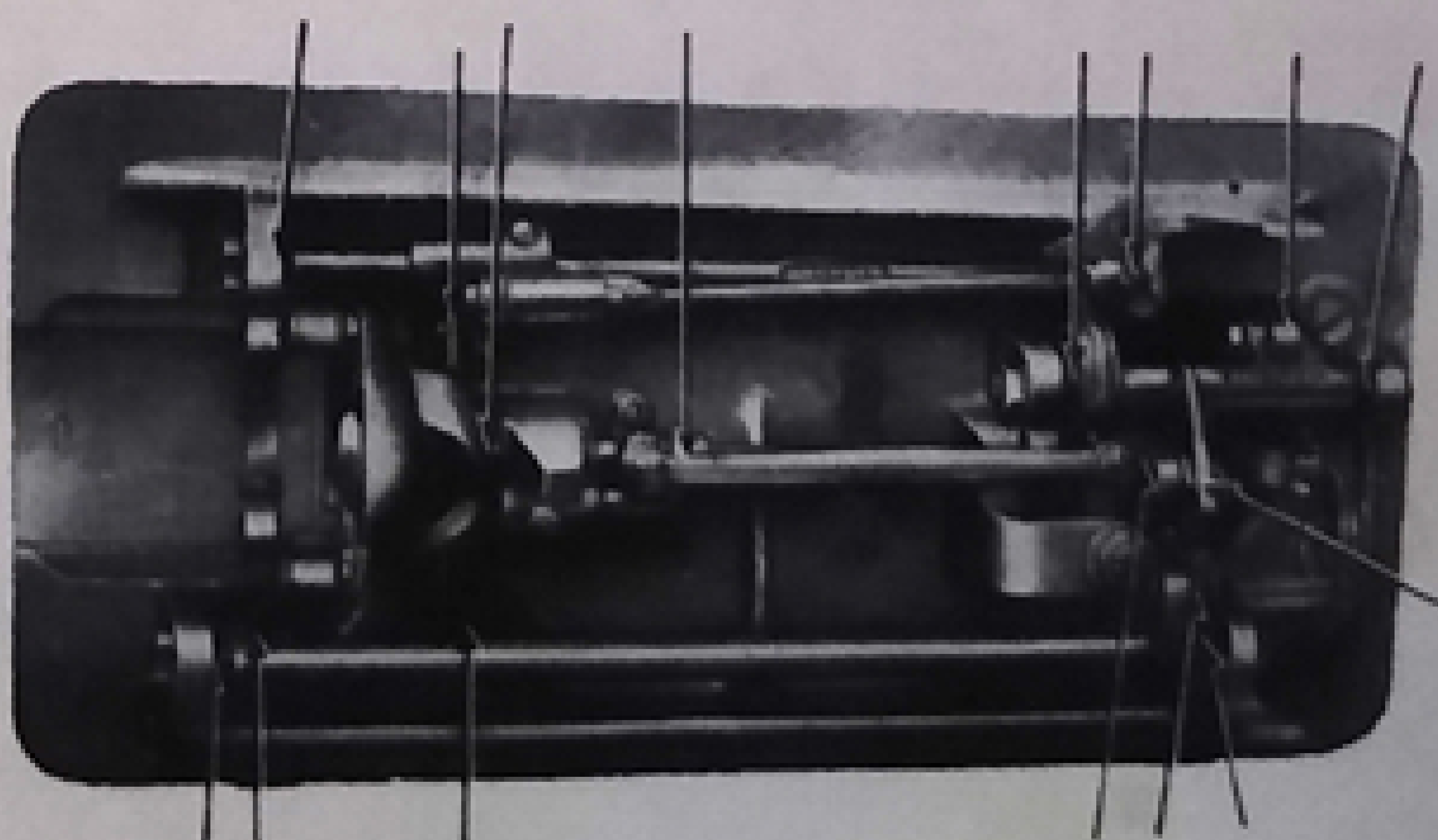


Fig. 41

TO OIL THE MOTOR

One drop of oil in the motor bearings every six months is sufficient to enable your motor to last many years. Oil holes are located at both ends of the motor. We suggest a heavier oil (such as SAE-20 grade). **CAUTION: DO NOT OVER-OIL. ONE DROP, AS DIRECTED, IS SUFFICIENT.**

